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# McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION NEW YORK CITY.

Vol. XXV.

JUNE, 1898.

No. 10.



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## OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

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### Noblemen Who Are Fond of Preaching.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S taste for preaching, even where there is a duly qualified ecclesiastic within reach, is a far more common fancy than most people might be willing to imagine. Under the circumstances it is difficult to understand the surprise which has been caused by his insistence in delivering the Sunday discourse during the recent yachting trip in the Mediterranean, although he had on board with him the chief of the court chaplains.

In England there are at least a dozen secular members of the House of Lords who, not content with preaching to their own households and tenants, actually travel about in England and on the Continent preaching wherever they can find either a congregation or a pulpit at their disposal.

Several of them, such as, Lord Radstock, have incurred the wrath of foreign Governments in consequence of their religious zeal.

The young Earl Beauchamp is another of these lay preachers, but he confines his ministrations to the East End of London.

Then there is Lord Bennet, married to an American wife, and heir to the Earl of Tankerville, who has been arrested for street-preaching on several occasions.

The present Duke of Hamilton does a little in the preaching line, chiefly among the poorer classes in London. But none of these peers comes anywhere near the late Earl of Shaftesbury so far as pulpit oratory is concerned, the Earl being known by the nickname of "the lay bishop."

If we do not reason we are bigots;  
If we cannot we are fools;  
If we dare not we are slaves.

### Evidence on the Face of It.

"ANNABEL," called a New York mother over the bannisters, as she heard the front door close.

"Yes, mamma," replied a sweet girlish voice, and Annabel slowly framed herself in the darkness of the staircase.

"Was that Mr. Tinberry, Annabel?"

"It was, mamma."

"Do you know it is twenty minutes past eleven?" came in cold tones from the wrapped figure in the upper hall.

"Mamma, we hadn't the slightest idea it was so late," said the young girl earnestly.

"You see," she continued, "Mr. Tinberry has been telling me about Cuba. He said everybody ought to know about it in case of war, and it was so interesting we never thought how late it was getting. Do you know, mamma," added the sweet girl, as she reached the landing, "that in Cuba the—"

"Did Mr. Tinberry draw a map of Cuba on your face, Annabel?" asked Mrs. Groogan sternly.

The young girl rushed to a mirror and saw with horror-stricken glance that the left side of her face was streaked and stained with ink.

"Heavens and earth," she screamed; "his fountain pen must have leaked into his waistcoat pocket!" and with a shriek of horror the beautiful girl fell fainting to the floor.

OUR readers who prefer to do so, can order patterns from our Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Avenue. Such orders will receive the same prompt attention that they do in New York, patterns being mailed same day order is received. A large, complete stock of patterns is carried in the Chicago Branch. Address The McCall Co., 189 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Don't growl

About the weather,  
For easier 'tis you'll find  
To make your mind to weather  
Than weather to your mind.

Don't growl

About the sermon,  
And show your lack of wit,  
For, like a boot, a sermon hurts  
The closer it doth fit.

Don't growl

About your neighbor,  
For in your neighbor's view  
His neighbor is not faultless—  
That neighbor being you.

The Spring and Summer number of "The Bazar Dress-maker" (Large Catalogue). Now Ready. Just Out. Contains all New Spring Designs. Invaluable to Dressmakers and Ladies who do their own Sewing.

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McCALL'S  
MAGAZINE  
JUNE 1898  
DESIGN NO. 5090  
5069



LADIES' FOULARD SILK COSTUME.

ISSUED ONLY BY The McCall Company 142-144-146 WEST 14TH ST NEW YORK





# McCALL'S MAGAZINE

## THE QUEEN OF FASHION

NEW YORK CITY.

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Vol. XXV.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1898.

No. 10.

### Concerning the New Sashes.



N intimate connection seems to exist between transparent gowns and fluttering ribbons. And nothing, certainly, gives such a smart finish to a wash gown as a modish sash, either of ribbon, or the dress material daintily trimmed with lace.

The manufacturers have been good to us this year, and almost every shade of summer silk, organdie, lawn or Swiss can be matched in a sash of satin, taffeta, plaid or Bayadere striped ribbon. Three yards are usually sold for belt, knot and two long ends. The very latest novelty shown in the New York shops is the sash of plain or striped ribbon trimmed on the ends with long silk fringe. If a sash is not fringed it is finished with rows of narrow velvet ribbon across the lower ends, or a row of gauze ribbon not over an inch in width is gathered at the upper edge or in the centre as a frill to finish the entire edge and to form several rows at the ends. A tiny puffing of mousseline or chiffon is often used in the same manner. Other ribbon sashes, plaid and plain, are worn without any extra trimming, with pointed ends to the very edge of the skirt, falling from a tiny square bow, knot or rosette, or crossed under a buckle or broad clasp of steel or antique silver. Mousseline, gauze or tulle sashes have long ends cut very wide with tucks on the ends and a tiny puff around the edges, or rows of the narrow puffings with a tiny beading at each side across the ends to half the depth. The full width is often used for the waistbelt, though folded narrowly. Ribbon makes the smartest sashes, and in gay plaids and Bayadere stripes from four to eight inches wide, can be bought to match or contrast prettily with any gown.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5110

A SIMPLE AND STYLISH DESIGN FOR WASH FABRICS.

See description in opposite column.

In plain colors almost any shade can be bought; black satin is the favorite for wearing with silk, woolen or cotton gowns.

Before I close, I must not forget to mention a new sash that has just been designed by Worth, the great French couturier. It is very long, and made of moiré. It is not unlike a "baby" sash, but has no bow at the waist. Instead it is embroidered *à la Louis XV.* in front of the waist, and the long ends are also embroidered at the bottom, and are edged with a deep silk fringe. The embroidery on this sash resembles crochet work, each chain stitch having a spangle or bead jewel in the centre. BETTY MODISH.

### LADIES' WAIST.

No. 5110.

White lawn with pale green polka dots was used for making this simple but extremely stylish bodice. The fronts are diagonally striped with lace insertion and have their fulness gathered into the waist line. The neck is cut away in V shape back and front to display a pointed yoke of tucked white lawn. A narrow ruffle of lace gives a pretty finish to the centre closing. The sleeves are striped with insertion to correspond with the bodice and are completed at the tops by handsomely shaped epaulettes adorned with insertion and edged with lace. The back of the bodice is cut in one piece and has its fulness gathered into the waist line. The high stock collar is of the tucked material, trimmed at the sides and back with a frill of lace. Pale green taffeta ribbon, tied in a smart bow at the left side, forms the belt. The bodice is made up over a tight lining which may be omitted if desired. Blue foulard striped with narrow guipure insertion, with a yoke of lace would be pretty for this design.

No. 5110.—Ladies' Blouse Waist, requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 24 inches wide, 1½ yards 36 inches wide, or 1¾ yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, 1½ yards; silk for tucking, 1 yard; insertion, 6¾ yards; ribbon, 2 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

## Stylish Designs for Graduating Gowns.



**M**ULTITUDES of fair maidens are at present deep in the delightful anxiety of deciding what sort of a costume to wear at their approaching graduation.

On the opposite page are depicted three charming gowns of this sort that cannot fail to please even the most critical of our young readers.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5100.—Misses' Costume.—White dotted Swiss was used for this graceful and stylish frock. The bodice is cut with a full blouse front turned over in stylish revers below a pointed yoke of all-over lace. These revers are faced with the pale pink silk which forms the lining of the costume, and edged with full ruffles of Valenciennes lace. The same trimming is jabbed down the front of the bodice to the waist line. The back of the costume, where the closing is made, is gathered. The sleeves are in the mousquetaire style, and may either be continued to the wrists or cut elbow length, as preferred. Pink taffeta ribbon is used for both belt and collar. The five-gored skirt is very modishly trimmed with lace and ribbon garnitures. If an all white effect is desired for this costume, white organdie over a lining of white satin may be used. The trimmings should be of lace with the facing of the revers, belt, and collar of white satin.

No. 5100.—Misses' Costume, requires for medium size,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 40 inches wide. Lining required,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  yards; lace represented, 15 yards; all-over lace,  $\frac{3}{8}$  yard 27 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 30 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5060.—Misses' Costume.—Very different from our first toilette, but equally as pretty, is this second stylish design. Plain Swiss with dainty trimmings of ribbon and lace was this time employed for its manufacture. The bodice is made with a pointed yoke of Swiss embroidery both back and front. The front is gathered at the yoke and has its fullness laid from the waist line to the bust in narrow vertical tucks. The sleeves are cut with shaped under-arm pieces and ornamented at the tops with ribbon and lace trimmed ruffles of the dress material. A high collar trimmed to correspond, completes the neck. The yoke is edged with a handsome ruche of lace and ribbon. The closing is formed in the centre back. The gores skirt which completes this *chic* toilette is trimmed with five flounces, but, if preferred, some of these flounces may be omitted. This charming design is sure to make an exceedingly stylish graduating gown, or it can be worn to all dressy functions of the summer.

No. 5060.—Misses' Dress (having Five-Piece Skirt) requires for medium size,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 40 inches wide. Lace edging represented, 3 pieces; lace insertion, 3 yards; baby ribbon, 2 pieces. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 30 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5092.—Misses' Costume.—This novel frock is of white China silk, trimmed with ribbons and lace. It is cut with a full blouse in the front and a slight blouse in the back gathered into a short yoke, which is entirely concealed by the modish collarette that forms the distinctive feature of the garment. This collarette is slashed into handsome scallops, bordered by two rows of light blue satin ribbon and trimmed with a knife pleated ruffle edged with lace. The sleeves are cut with tight-fitting under-arm pieces, are diagonally striped by tiny ruffles of lace, and trimmed at the tops by pleated frills of silk. They are completed at the wrists in the same manner. The skirt is made with a shaped circular flounce. The stylish sash is of the China silk trimmed with lace and ribbon. If desired, cashmere, nun's veiling, Swiss, organdie, lawn, India muslin, crepe cloth, etc., may be used.

No. 5092.—Misses' Costume, requires for medium size, 7 yards material 27 inches wide, 5 yards 36 inches wide, or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 40 inches wide. Baby ribbon represented, 2 pieces; lace edging, 3 pieces; ribbon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 30 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

## LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 5091.—Skirt, 5075.

A very simple but stylish gown is illustrated on this page. Pink and white madras made our attractive model which is arranged with a surplice front crossing from left to right. The neck is cut out in V shape, and trimmed with a ruffle of lace that also edges the left front. The back of the bodice is gathered into the neck and waist line. The sleeves are made with shaped under-arm pieces and may be left plain or trimmed with ruffles of lace at the tops. If desired the V shaped opening at the neck in front can be filled in with a tiny yoke and high collar. The skirt is cut with a Spanish flounce.

No. 5091.—Ladies' Surplice Waist (with Fitted Lining, which may be omitted), requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 24 inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{8}$  yards 40 inches wide. Lining required,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yards; lace represented,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards; ribbon, 2 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 5075.—Ladies' Spanish Flounce Skirt, requires for medium size,  $7\frac{1}{8}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  yards 36 inches wide, or 5 yards 40 inches wide. Lace represented, 9 yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

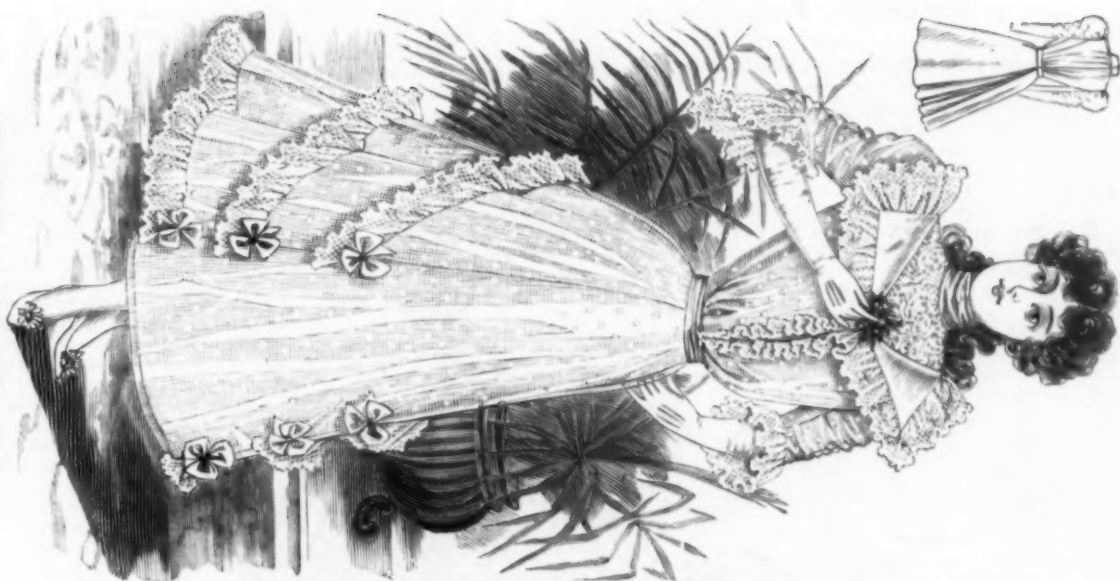
Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



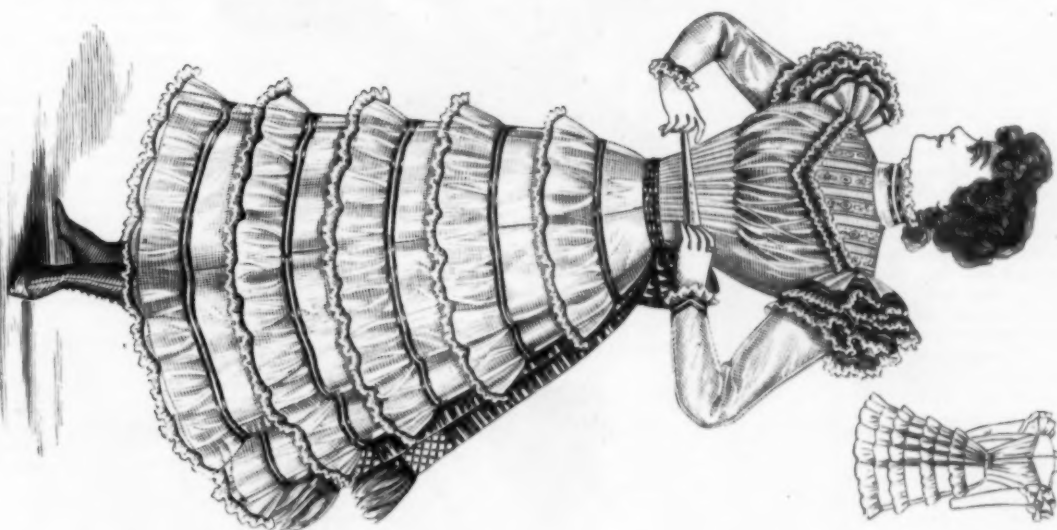
McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 5091—Skirt, 5075

A SIMPLE AND PRETTY DRESS.

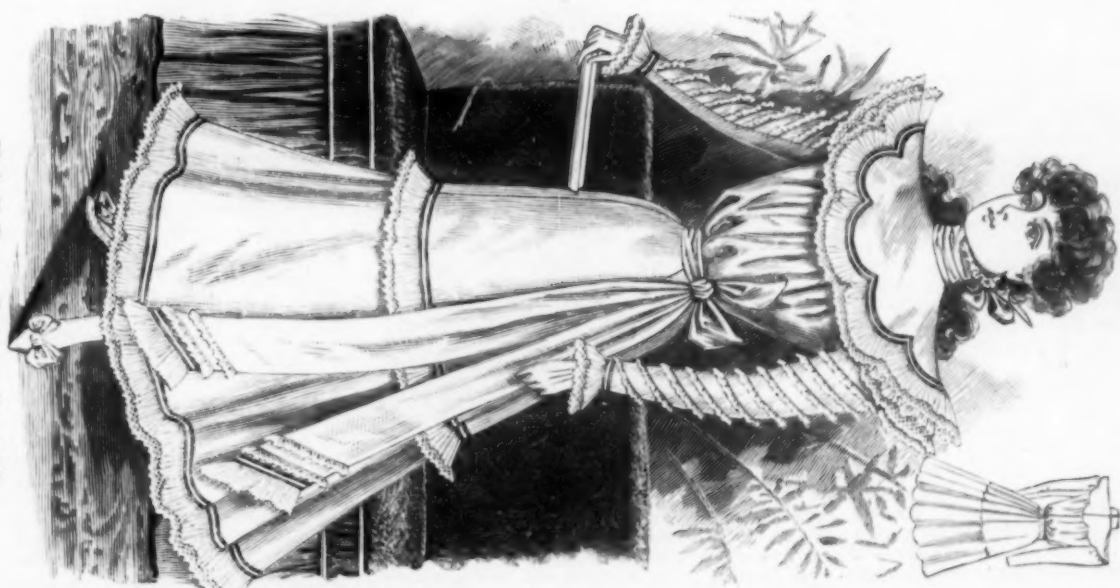
For description see opposite column.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5100



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5060



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5092

STYLISH DESIGNS FOR GRADUATING GOWNS.

For description and quantity of material see opposite page.



## My Lady's Hosiery.

### Jaunty Styles for Up-to-Date Women.



To have all her garments from head to heels in the very forefront of fashion is the desire of the society maiden of 1898. In no other article of apparel are the dainty tastes of the wearer so apparent as in the realm of hosiery. In summer particular attention should be paid to one's stockings, as with the present popularity of low shoes and slippers, they are much more apparent than at any other season of the year.

This spring all the smart shops especially favored by the fortunate devotees of Dame Fashion, are showing some very attractive novelties in silk, lisle thread, or fine cotton.

Black is, of course, the favorite color, but owing to the prevalence of tan ties and shoes, brown is a good second. Third in the list comes black fancy hosiery, that is, black either striped, clocked or plaided with various colors. And lastly come the stockings in pale evening shades to match satin or suede slippers.

In fancy hosiery the Roman striped are very gay and attractive, they are made in fine black cotton with double soles and heels and sell at reasonable prices.

Pin stripes, in pink, light blue, lilac and other colors, on black grounds, with black boots, are seen, and are rapidly achieving popularity.

Vertical patterns also appear again in combinations of colors in stripes, and in half-hose with very narrow silk stripes, on black grounds, in blue, gold, cardinal and other colors. These retail for fifty cents a pair.

Some very handsome and salable lines of fancy plaid and striped hosiery in silk-plated lisle are shown in plaids and other effects, also in some broken check patterns.

Other novelties deserving mention are ladies' Richelieu ribbed hose with black feet and fancy Persian effect tops. Drop stitch hose with Scotch striped tops and black boots; cotton hose with openwork tops and striped legs and all black feet.

Infant's socks and three-quarter hose are seen with Roman stripes, Scotch plaids and various fancy woven and embroidered patterns in silk, lisle and cotton. Natty half-hose for children's use are made with neat clockings in cerise, pink, light blue, tan, cardinal and lilac and very

pretty these natty stockings will look on our little ones.

Every lady who can afford the expense, should invest in several pairs of silk stockings, as they give the feet a delicious feeling of ease and coolness that must be experienced to be appreciated. They are sold from seventy-five cents a pair for spun silk, up to almost as many dollars. The cheaper variety of silk stockings do not wear well, however, but a very good pair can be bought for about a dollar and a half.

While on the subject of hosiery for ladies, I must not forget to mention the golf stockings, beloved by the bicycle girl. These can be purchased both with or without feet, and many wheelwomen are choosing them in preference to boots or leggings.

NELL BASSETT.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5094

No. 5094.—Ladies' Blouse Shirt Waist (with Fitted Lining, which may be omitted), requires for medium size,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yds. material 24 ins. wide,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yds. 36 ins. wide, or  $2\frac{1}{8}$  yds. 40 ins. wide. White silk required for facing, 1 yd. 24 ins. wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5098

No. 5098.—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 24 inches wide,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 40 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

### LADIES' BLOUSE SHIRT WAIST.

No. 5094.

Plaid silk was used for this jaunty waist which is made in a style that is all the rage this season. The full blouse fronts are turned back from neck to bust with pointed revers, faced with satin and edged with a ruffling of narrow ribbon. A vest of the satin fills up the opening between the revers and continues to the waist line. A fancy clasp fastens the bodice together at the bust. The back is cut with a pointed yoke to give it the flat appearance so much admired, and has its fulness gathered into the waist line. The sleeves are in the modified bishop style and finished at the wrists by natty turn-back cuffs of satin bordered by a pretty frilling of ribbon.

Black and white striped taffeta, with the vest and facing of the revers of white satin is another stylish combination suggested for this design, but all varieties of silks, woollens or heavy wash fabrics can be substituted if preferred.

### LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.

No. 5098.

This handsome novelty was carried out in pink and white striped gingham. The pattern is cut with a full, slightly bloused front, tucked from neck to waist in diagonal rows at even distances apart. The usual narrow stitched box-pleat forms the centre closing. The back is made with a double-pointed yoke and has its fulness gathered into the waist line. A draw-string may be used for this purpose, or the fulness may be shirred in place and strengthened by a stay of the waist material placed underneath. The sleeves are in the usual shirt waist style with a moderate amount of fulness in the shoulders and finished at the wrists by straight cuffs of the waist material. A detachable collar of white linen completes the neck. Lawn, organdie, gingham, chambray, dimitry, Swiss, taffeta, wash silk or French flannel can be used for this design.





**S**HOPPING is now the order of the day, so a little account of some of the fashionable fabrics and novelties displayed by the big New York stores cannot fail to prove interesting to our readers who are bound on similar quests.

Transparent materials simply amount to a craze. Grenadines, nets, laces and like fabrics are having a vogue not enjoyed for years.

For dressy gowns, smart women are purchasing heavy taffeta in dark shades with light weight silk in bright tints of orange, red, pink, green and turquoise for linings.

Spangled and shaded quill feathers are sold in great quantities; these are used to give height to flower trimmed hats and toques.

Ginghams are the leading thin fabrics of the year. They are most popular in plaids and stripes, but are also seen corded, lace striped and tufted.

Corded cloth, which is in reality a sort of gingham, is a welcome novelty and one sure to find ready appreciation. It comes in beautifully toned French plaids and brilliant checks.

Small silk or satin wraps with fitted backs and long scarf ends in front are shown in the cloak departments of several smart shops.



**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5104**

**LADIES' BLOUSE.**—The jaunty blouse shown in the illustration makes an ideal bodice for an outing costume. Our model is of white serge stylishly trimmed with braid, but flannel, taffeta silk, pique, duck, etc., can be substituted if desired. The full blouse front is laid in stitched box-pleats on either side of a plain vest of the waist material, striped with red soutache braid. The big sailor collar which adorns the shoulders, is trimmed with a narrow line of red soutache and bordered by a wide band of navy blue mohair braid. A high collar, trimmed to correspond, completes the neck. The sleeves are cut with shaped under-arm pieces and ornamented at the wrists by braid.

No. 5104.—Ladies' Blouse (with Fitted Lining), requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 40 inches wide. Lining required,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yards; wide braid represented,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards; narrow braid,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

**MISSSES' SHIRT WAIST.—No. 5106.**

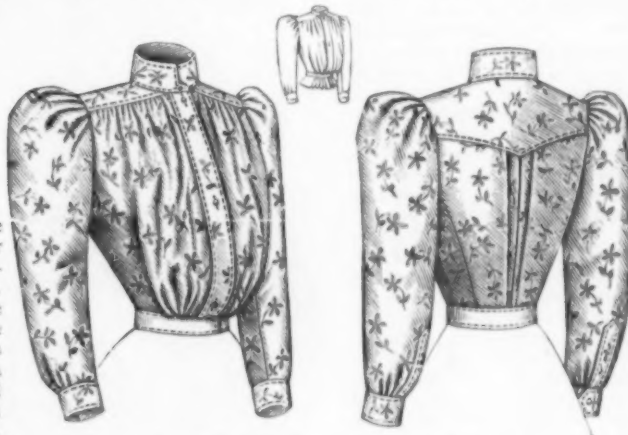
Figured lawn made this striking novelty, which is cut with a double-pointed yoke in front edged with a ruffle of narrow lace. Below this the fulness is laid in five rows of tucks from the bust to just above the waist line, where the garment blouses a little. The closing is formed with tiny pearl buttons and button-holes through the usual narrow stitched box-pleat. The back has its fulness gathered under a single pointed yoke, and confined by shirring at the waist line. The sleeves are in the approved shirt waist style with just the right amount of fulness at the shoulders. They are gathered at the wrists into straight cuffs of the waist material. A detachable collar finishes the neck. This may be either turn-down or high as desired. Stylish shirt waists could be made up by this pattern of foulard or taffeta with yoke, either plainly completed, or finished by a tiny knife pleated frill of silk. Gingham, chambray, madras, lawn, organdie, dimity, wash or China silk are among the other fabrics appropriate for this design.



**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5106**

No. 5106.—Misses' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 24 inches wide,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 40 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5112**

No. 5112.—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 24 inches wide,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



HERE is every excuse this spring for spending money. The great difficulty is that most of us, after a moderate outlay, must abstain from doing so. That's where the shoe pinches.

#### TURQUOISE BLUE ALL THE RAGE.

Happy is the woman whose "bonny brown hair" looks all the prettier in contrast to a knot of blue ribbon—for "knot" read vest or yoke—for blue is the favorite color of the moment, especially that bright tone of light blue called turquoise. In fact, so popular has this shade become that there is danger of its being discarded by really smart people. It first appeared in the imported Parisian creations, then it was employed by our best dressmakers, and now it has been taken up by the manufacturers of cheap goods and copied and burlesqued, until, presently, New Yorkers will be tired of the sight of it, lovely as the color is.

#### SILK AND SATIN CAPES.

One word about capes—as the season advances, lovely little models of heavy silk or satin, lavishly trimmed with jet, spangles or the ubiquitous chiffon ruches, are beginning to make their appearance. These dainty garments, being intended more for show than warmth, are cut so as to come but a short way below the shoulders. Very fascinating novelties are made in the three-decker form with a species of frills to give the triple effect. So choose your new garment accordingly, and, if you are wise have it lined with light silk or satin, preferably white. Then you can be pleasantly confident that the collars and laces of your best gowns will not be rendered unsightly and dirty before their time.

#### A DRESS IMPROVER.

We are certainly threatened with an invasion. The bustle—or more properly, the dress improver is advancing in popularity every day. I can almost hear many of my readers sigh at this, as they remember the caricatures women made of themselves when bustles were worn before, but we have nothing of that kind to fear, the up-to-date "improver" being in most cases three box-pleats of horsehair or crinoline, some 4 to 5 inches deep, cunningly introduced beneath the gathers of the skirt at the back of the waist-belt. This little trick of the fashionable modiste has much in its favor, giving a graceful flow to the skirt not to be achieved by any other means. In Paris some of the best houses have for a long time pursued this treatment and improve upon it by running a tiny flexible wire into the very edge of the pleats.

#### FRILLS AND FURBELOWS.

Frills are still enormously popular, and may almost be said to increase in number. Fragile textures are edged with bébé ribbon, or lace is selected with an open edge, and run with the tiny ribbon. An example of this type of frill is shown in a bodice of India muslin which is trimmed with creamy lace, the edge run with pale blue ribbon. This is a pretty way of trimming a bodice, the frills running down the front in points, and the sleeves covered with two frills of the lace, drawn up in the centre.

Another excessively pretty frill is of pink chiffon edged with tiny black lace, barely three inches wide.

BETTY MODISH.

#### LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 5090—Skirt, 5055.

A particularly artistic and stylish gown is shown in the illustration. White organdie with figures of pink and green, made up over a deep pink lining were the handsome materials used for our model. The bodice is made with full fronts cut away in a stylish shape on either side of a shirred vest of pink silk. The sleeves are especially pretty, being arranged with a becoming fullness at the tops shirred down for a short distance in mousquetaire fashion, and then cut tight-fitting to the wrists. A ruffle of lace, headed by a band of insertion, trims the tops of the sleeves, and edges the vest to the bust, whence it descends in jabot effect to the waist line. The closing is formed at the left shoulder and side of the vest. The back of the bodice has its fullness laid in two shaped box pleats. A high collar, garnished with a novel bow of pleated silk, finishes the neck. Taffeta ribbon is used for the belt. The stylish skirt which completes this charming toilette, is cut with the front breath and circular flounce in one, and is handsomely trimmed with lace. Another view of this handsome design is shown in colored plate opposite the title page.

No. 5090.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 24 inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{3}{8}$  yards 40 inches wide. Lining required,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards; silk for vest, 1 yard; insertion represented,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  yards; lace,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  yards; ribbon, 3 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 5055.—Ladies' Skirt (having the Front Gore and Circular Flounce in one—to be worn over a Foundation Skirt), requires for medium size,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 42 inches wide,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards 48 inches wide, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 52 inches wide. Insertion represented,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  yards; lace edging, 3 pieces. Length of skirt in front, 42 inches. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 5090—Skirt, 5055

AN IDEAL TOILETTE FOR JUNE.

For description see opposite column.



### Outing Costumes.

**New Riding Habits.—Bicycle and Golfing Suits.—The Proper Head-gear.—Red Shirt Waists.**

OUTDOOR sports now take up so large a part of the average young woman's life that even the most retiring and least athletic of girls feels that she must have at least one outing costume.

Fashionable tailors divide these dresses into five classes, yachting, bicycling, golfing and riding gowns, and toilettes which for want of a better name, I shall term "general utility"—that is, suits of the coat and skirt variety worn at summer resorts by ladies not addicted to any of the above mentioned pursuits.

In riding habits simplicity is the keynote of smartness this season. Skirts are made very short and rather narrow, yet not tight at the hips and only just long enough to cover the feet. The bodice most favored by the exclusive habit-makers is in the form of a three-quarter length coat which extends well below the hips. It is, of course, tight-fitting and is usually cut single-breasted. One tiny pocket is placed high up on the left side. The neck is cut away in a small V, finished by narrow lapels, which just shows a collar and neat four-in-hand or puff scarf. The sleeves have scarcely any fullness at the shoulders, but must not fit the arms tightly enough to in any way hamper the action.

As a rule, women now wear almost exclusively the derby or a silk hat in black, with a narrow brim and medium height crown. Riding habits are made up in dark cloths or lightweight covert cloths. For summer wear in the country there are habits of duck or linen to be worn with shirt waists, a combination that is most comfortable, but a few years ago would have seemed entirely impossible. For all ordinary wear, however, the regular riding habit of cloth is preferred. A necessary part of the smart riding habit is the high riding boot, which is now so well made as not to disfigure the foot, and looks very fine indeed.

There has been very little change in bicycle suits this year. The smartest of these toilettes are now made with circular skirts of medium length that look well either on or off the wheel. For mid-summer,

shirt waists will be worn with this skirt. For early spring wear, the newest coat is the style between an Eton and a mess jacket. It fastens at the throat, and yet hangs away at the waist line. It is finished down either side of the front with a row of little bone buttons, has a narrow turn-over collar and three straps of cord which go across and over again, fastening or not, as desired. The skirt, which opens at the side, as all good bicycle skirts must needs do, has two short rows of small bone buttons on either side of the front breadth. The material most in favor is light chevrot of a tan color; but there are many gowns made up in dark blue and black. Of course there are other styles, but the one just described is the favorite at present.

To save money is now the golf girl's aim. She has found that a costume for each variety of athletic sports is too much of a strain on her pocketbook, especially when it comes to having a new one every season. Co-operation is her scheme, and she proposes to combine at least two of her sporting gowns in one. Thus the golf and the bicycle costumes have become interchangeable, but the golfing suit should be topped by a red plaid or a scarlet shirt waist.

### LADIES' ETON SUIT.

Eton, 5096.—Skirt, 5111.

Navy blue serge with trimmings of fancy white mohair braid made this smart outing suit. The jacket has a particularly jaunty cut, being arranged with straight fronts without biases, turned over at the bust in wide lapels which are seamed at the shoulders to the broad sailor collar that gives such a graceful appearance to the back of the garment. The sleeves are in the usual coat style with shaped under-arm pieces and a moderate amount of fullness at the shoulders. They are trimmed around the wrists with a band of braid. The back of the jacket is cut in one piece and comes well below the waist-line. The modish skirt that completes this stylish suit, is cut in three pieces with front gore and circular back. It displays a close shaping at the hips and flares fashionably around the bottom. It may be trimmed with braid in the manner shown in the illustration, adorned with ribbon, satin folds, stitched bands, or left plain as desired. Covert, broadcloth, serge, chevrot, duck, piqué or crash are popular materials for making this design.

No. 5096.—Ladies' Eton, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 40 inches wide. Lining required,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide. Braid represented,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; but to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 5111.—Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt, requires for medium size,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards 40 inches wide, or  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards 46 inches wide. Lining required, 5 yards; braid represented,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  yards. Length of skirt in front, 42 inches; width around bottom,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



**McCall Bazar Patterns—Eton, 5096—Skirt, 5111**

**A JAUNTY OUTING SUIT.**

*For description see opposite column.*



### Superstitions Relating to Wedding Days and the Origin of "Honeymoon."



It is peculiar and interesting to trace words from their origin and original meaning up to their latter-day signification, and to see how, as men and manners have changed, they too have changed with them.

For instance, the term "Honeymoon" is one now understood to signify the first month after marriage; and no doubt most people imagine it received the name of "Honey-moon" or "Honey-month" on account of the happy or sweet period of time it embraced.

Alas for reality! How much of the romance of life is spoiled when we come to search into the causes of things and to inquire the reason why!

This term "Honeymoon" can be traced as

far back as the old Teutonic times.

The drinking habits of the Teutonic warriors are well-known, and a marriage gave a splendid excuse for extra carousals—an excuse which it seems they seized with avidity, and for thirty days after the wedding, drowned their joys in draughts of a kind of wine made from honey, and called metheglin, mead, or hydromel. The celebrated King of the Huns, Attila, known as "The Scourge of God," is said to have indulged to such an extent on his wedding night in this hydromel that he died from the effects. So our honeymoon has not at all a romantic origin, and will, I fear, shock a great many people whose ideas on the subject had been all that was idealistic and poetical.

Our honeymoon has been considerably shortened since the olden times; for in the Bible the Israelites are told to keep one year for this period, and during that time the bridegroom was exempt from "war service" or "business" generally.

The superstitions attached to the wedding day, and the most suitable time of the year, are many and curious links which bind us to ages past, but links which are daily growing weaker.

Spring is generally considered the most appropriate season for weddings, and the reason for this is obvious. When Nature has awakened from her long winter sleep and put on her fresh bright robes, and the birds are returning and welcoming with happy song the sunshine and blue softly flecked sky, it is natural that thoughts should turn to love. A great poet calls this lovely time our "Earth's Betrothal," and what more fitting than that it should be also the betrothal time of us mortals?

June is of all months supposed to be the luckiest, and May, singularly enough, the unluckiest; while those who "marry in Lent will live to repent," and those who marry "between the sickle and the scythe will never thrive."

Nearly every one is acquainted with the legend of the days;

Monday for wealth,  
Tuesday for health,  
Wednesday the best day of all,  
Thursday for crosses,  
Friday for losses,  
Saturday no luck at all.

Superstitions vary greatly in accordance with the part of the country in which they are held. In the North of England it is thought extremely unlucky for the married couple to enter the church by one door and leave by another.

The custom of "shoe-throwing" as an emblem of good luck is accounted for in various ways. Some think that it is a relic of the custom by which the bridegroom was wont to carry off his bride by force amidst the good humored assaults of her relatives; while others say that as the shoe was in ancient days a sign of authority, the throwing of it is a symbol of the transfer of parental right to the husband.

Rice-throwing is much practised in the East, and at Parsee weddings the bridegroom has it frequently dashed into his face during the ceremony. Rice is an omen of plenty.

In some parts of the country it is deemed an omen of ill-luck for a bride to keep a pin about her which she has used in her wedding toilet, while the notion that every single woman in the party who obtained one of these pins would be married before the end of the year generally entails a scuffle on the bride's return.



A pretty custom which obtains in some parts of northern and central Europe is the wearing of the virginal crown. In Norway, especially, the bridal crown is the thing for which most girls live.

Everybody knows that it is the correct thing for the bride to stab her cake only, leaving it to her two principal bridesmaids each to cut on either side of the piece—the one who reaches the bottom of the cake first being she who will next take a husband.

The orange blossom, as the flower for the bridal wreath, comes to us from the Spaniards, they having received it from the Moors. In ancient history the "myrtle crowns the happy lover's brow," and in many countries it is still used.

The list of omens and the superstitions of various countries is far too long a one for me to attempt to enumerate, and although Goethe says that "Superstition is the poetry of life," we in these days of stern common sense and scientific knowledge cannot but smile at the odd beliefs of our fathers. And yet, in spite of all our reasoning, we still retain a tender recollection in our hearts, and which refuses to be utterly abolished. J. M.

### GIRLS' DRESS.

No. 5095.

Pink lawn with a large white polka dot was the stylish material employed for this dainty little frock. It is made with a full blouse front laid in five deep tucks that run into the under-arm seams. The costume may be worn over a tucked guimpe, or completed by a yoke and long sleeves, as shown in the two views of the illustration. The back of the bodice is gathered. The full

straight skirt is sewed onto the waist and finished around the bottom by a deep nem. Brown and white checked summer silk with yoke and sash of turquoise blue taffeta, is another smart combination suggested for this design.

No. 5095.—Girls' Dress (to be worn with a Guimpe or High Neck and Long Sleeves), requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 40 inches wide. Embroidery represented, 1¾ yards; ribbon for sash, 3 yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

### McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5095

#### A SMART LITTLE FROCK.

For description see opposite column.







**Guimpe Dresses Very Popular.—Smart Pique Reefers.  
—Fashionable Sashes.**

AT first sight children's summer frocks appear extremely ornate and fussy this season. Well, so they are, but this elaborateness does not always mean that they are hard to make or offer very great difficulties for the amateur dressmaker. And the tiny garments are so pretty, and will so well become their small wearers that mothers should certainly be willing to make a little extra effort to bring about such delightful results.

A great use is now made of ruffles which are placed in all possible, and even what would in other years be considered impossible, positions. Tucks in all widths, interspersed with insertions, narrow frillings or ruches are greatly in evidence in all juvenile garments coming from our fashionable dressmakers.

Guimpe dresses are to be more popular than ever for both tiny tots and quite big girls. This undoubtedly will please mothers of economical tendencies, as a guimpe is easier to launder than a whole frock and with reasonable care the little ones will be able to wear dresses of dark gingham or well covered lawn three or four days longer than usual, for the neck and sleeves are always the first places to look mussy in wash frocks.

An exquisite costume in the guimpe style was made of fine white nainsook with full baby waist. The short skirt was finished by a deep hem and gathered onto the bodice, the seam being hidden by a row of French beading, through which pink ribbons were un. The square



**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5107**

**CHILD'S DRESS.**—This dainty little frock may be worn over a guimpe, or for more dressy occasions the small maiden can display her neck and arms as shown in the illustration. The pattern is cut with a full skirt gathered onto a tiny yoke both back and front. Double ruffles, prettily edged with lace are placed at the tops of the short puffed sleeves. Wash fabrics, silks or light woollens such as cashmere or challie are suitable for this design.

No. 5107.—Child's Guimpe Dress, requires for medium size,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 24 inches wide,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 40 inches wide. Lace edging represented,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  yards; ribbon, 6 yards; beading, 1 yard. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

neck was bordered by rows of the same beading, run through with ribbon which terminated on each side of the front with a bunch of loops and ends that hung down almost to the waist line. The sleeves were short puffs. With this toilette a finely tucked guimpe of white lawn was worn.

A second fascinating frock, pretty enough for the daughter of a millionaire, and yet within reach of people of quite moderate means, was of finely polka-dotted white Swiss made up over a plain slip of turquoise blue lawn. The bodice had a pointed yoke, which was outlined with insertions and a deep frill of rich Valenciennes lace, the point extended quite to the waist. A band of insertion formed the belt. The skirt was finished with rows of insertion and lace similar to that on the yoke. The sleeves were plain and of the bishop style, trimmed at the wrists with frills of lace and insertion.

Almost as pretty and a good deal more serviceable were tiny frocks in plaid gingham, made with square yokes of all-over embroidery, bordered back and front with bretelles of the dress

material, laid in a single broad box-pleat in the centre and trimmed with two rows of narrow embroidery and insertion. Two squares trimmed in the manner just described form epaulettes over the top of each sleeve.

Sashes are much in evidence, many having fringed edges, while baby ribbon and lace in profusion add to the attractiveness of the little one's garments. The sashes are of all widths ranging from two inch ribbon up to silks and Roman stripes of nine or ten inches according to the stiffness of the material from which they are made. In wash or silk frocks sashes are often of the dress fabric, but in this case they should be cut with pointed ends and bordered all around with ruffles of lace or embroidery or adorned near the bottom with three frills put on either straight across or in points according to the way the ends are cut.

Every little tot whose parents possess any pretensions to smartness must this year have a jaunty pink, white or pale blue piqué reefer trimmed with ruffles of embroidery.



**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5097**

**CHILD'S DRESS.**—Pink and white gingham was used to make this jaunty frock which is cut with a full skirt gathered onto a little French waist both back and front. Pointed revers, prettily trimmed with embroidery, are placed across the lower part of the yoke to give it a stylish pointed effect. The sleeves are in the modified bishop style and are gathered at the wrists under bands of insertion and edged with tiny frills of the same trimming. A deep hem finishes the bottom of the skirt. Lawn, chambray, gingham, batiste, organdie or any fashionable wash fabric may be used for the development of this design.

No. 5097.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{7}{8}$  yards 40 inches wide. Lace represented,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

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## June Jottings.



ANY fashionable weddings will take place this month, in spite of the war cloud that is hanging over us. Society will hide her anxiety for our brave soldiers and sailors, and, putting on a bold face, array herself in her gayest apparel while she prepares to dance and make merry at the nuptial feasts, as is her usual custom.

THE reign of color is absolute this season. Tints are hurled together pell-mell without apparent method. Never was there a time when such a chance was given one to display good taste in the colors chosen for gown or hat. But, alas for femininity in general! it seems as if there never was a spring when bad taste was so rampant. Everyone who has studied the subject of color as bearing upon character has a theory of his or her own. For instance, it has been said that pink is the favorite wear of refined, gentle, and loving women who are also a little timid, and that yellow is favored by the clever and original—or else by the would-be clever people, who probably outnumber them! My own observation leads me to think that mauve is the pet color of the thoughtful and earnest. Have you ever seen a flippant person wearing it from choice? I think not; nor will you see a timid being willingly array herself in red. Red is the hue beloved of the self-reliant, the daring, the slightly audacious. It is the color of the fighter, of the pioneer, of the leader of the forlorn hope. This is easy to understand; but it is less easy to explain why the women who habitually wear brown are so often narrow in mind and sympathy! Gray is the livery at once of the gentle and of the ultra-smart; but in the latter case it will usually be found in company with some more characteristic hue. The women who love blue are those who cherish ideals.

Do you want to see all the latest and most fashionable designs in neckwear, ties, stocks, novelties etc.? Read the July McCall's.

MARGUERITE SYLVA is the favored player whose piquant face adorns our cover this month.



GATHERING "the queen of flowers" for the manufacture of the celebrated attar of roses proves a very important event in the Valley of Roses, the glory of Bulgaria, which extends along the river Maritza, between the base of the Balkan range and the slope of the Rhodopes mountain. Indeed, there can scarcely be a more picturesque sight during the flowering season than the plethora of boys, girls, and women, in the quaint multicolor costumes of their respective provinces, singing with the birds and hurrying amongst endless fields of roses. It is decidedly a busy and lively scene for the short time it lasts. The entire gathering must be done at early dawn, before sunrise, during the few mornings of the season from May 20 to June 1. Full-blown roses and buds are mercilessly plucked and thrown into baskets, which, when full, are emptied into sacks large enough to hold from 20lbs. to 30lbs. of petals. As soon as one is filled, it is carried to the nearest distillery for the process of extracting by evaporation, the volatile oil of the petals, which constitutes the odorous principle of the plant. These distilleries are certainly very primitive, and consist of a mere shed with a sloping thatched roof flanked against the wall. Inside are small brick and stone furnaces, heating copper stills, nearly 5 feet high, each terminating in a long tube, which is carried slantwise right through an opposite tub or refrigerator, so that its end meets on the other side—the mouth of the receiver or glass bottle. Into this drips slowly the essence, volatilized by heat into the alambic, and condensed by cold in the refrigerator placed under a current of fresh water trickling from the roof. Although every still is reputed to hold 110 litres of water, only 75 are poured in, to allow the vapor to ascend out of the apparatus, and to this water is added about 20lbs. of roses. Out of this compound, and after an hour's distillation, will be extracted about 10 litres of essential oil, just enough to fill up the receiver, a peculiar round glass bottle with a long neck. This operation is repeated, after the crushed petals have been removed from the still, as often as necessary until the whole harvest has been distilled. Now a second evaporation has to be gone through to purify the precious liquid just obtained. In this case flowers are dispensed with and replaced by 40 litres at a time of the essential oil. At last, whilst each receiver is left to stand aside, the refined, if still rather misty, liquid divides itself into two distinct parts—viz., the water at the top—easily disposed of—and the oil at the bottom, weighing 400 grammes, which is poured through a funnel into an ornamental bottle, afterwards hermetically secured with a glass stopper. The valuable essence of attar of roses is now ready for the trade at the high price of about \$150 to \$200 per kilogramme, or nearly 2lbs., a fact not to be wondered at, since 3,000 kilos, representing the crop of over 2 acres of land, produce but one single kilogramme of this valuable oil.

The discovery of this marvelous attar of roses is very interesting. In 1612, tradition has it, the Persian Princess Nour Djihan, when taking a stroll with her fiancé, the Mongolian Prince Djihanguyr, through the splendid galleries of the palace, noticed a very unpleasant yellowish oil floating over the rose-water contained in gold basins to perfume the atmosphere. Orders were at once given to remove the unsightly liquid—but, behold, with it the cherished fragrance also disappeared! Hence the virtue of the essential oil was recognized by a mere chance, which gave rise to the great industry of distilled rose-water, named by the Persians Attar Djihanguyr, and by the Turks otto (oil) of roses.

At Kazanlik, the centre of the far-famed rose cultivation of Bulgaria, both red and white roses are grown. The former is the only one of any importance, but the other, with its inferior scent, is useful as hedges to fields and borders to the thickets of gigantic rose trees, often above the human height, and separated by paths about 9 feet wide to allow free passage to the indispensable plough and oxen, which have recently replaced hand labor. The red roses yield a perfume from both petals and greenery; the leaves and stalks by themselves emit a peculiar smell, but mixed with the roses they add to their delicious fragrance a slight and pleasant aroma of turpentine, whilst to the petals alone is due the real essential oil, giving the rare perfume softened with astringent tannin. The planting of these rose trees takes place in October, April, and June, when leafy branches of old trees are buried in ditches and spring up and form new plants.



## PARIS FASHIONS.

PARIS, April 20, 1898.

THE chestnut trees in the Champs Elysées are in bud, some in leaf even, but in the Rue de la Paix the season is even more advanced, for the shop win-

dows are in full bloom. And as an example of the triumph of art over nature, I might add that while few people seem to take an interest in the slow sappy budding of the horse-chestnut, admiring crowds



stand before the milliners' windows all day long. Hats are, of course, the great attraction; one can wear a hat so long before a summer gown would be possible, and is it not natural that we should long for the lightness of straw and the gaiety of bright colors after these long winter months of felt and fogs? As far as shape is concerned, the spring hats are very much like those we have lately discarded, the round bow toque and the flattened Rembrandt being still popular, and the shape that comes low down on the forehead and is pinched up at the back over a *cache-peigne*, still continuing in favor. Of colors, red and mauve are apparently the most popular, and small flowers will—as I have already informed my readers—be worn in preference to large ones. New examples of the milliner's art constantly appear, in the shape of flowers one has not before seen imitated, and things startlingly old in the way of floral decorations seem likely to be the rage. One of the new hats is of fawn-colored straw, and is turned up in front, with bunches of laburnum blossom trailing right and left in wide bow-fashion around the edge of the brim, the centre of the bow being a clump of pansies. I forgot, by the way, to say, when talking of shapes, that the low-crowned hat, with brim of moderate width turned up in front, is very popular, and the trimming of such hats is always arranged, as I have described, to adorn the edge of the brim. I saw a very pretty actress the other day, with one of these hats. It was, of course, black straw bound round the edge with black velvet, and was turned up with long trailing pale blue feathers, which took the place occupied by the laburnum in the other hat I have just described, and was fastened in the middle with a knot of turquoise-blue velvet. Her dress was of pale grey *crepe de Chine*, with *jupe rapportée*, and bodice simply draped across the bust over a pointed yoke of turquoise-blue velvet. *Crepe de Chine* seems likely to become very fashionable later on in the season, by the way, and there is certainly no prettier material in existence. It wears excellently, too, in spite of its apparent fragility.

The dressmaking fraternity have also been especially busy, and many and lovely are the latest outputs of their clever brains. Gowns! Gowns! that is the cry of

the moment. How many to order, what to have, the best colors to choose, and the style. In order to gratify curiosity on these points, I purpose to describe some of the latest creations at the leading dressmakers.

The color of the hour is navy blue, so I begin with that. The material voile, which opened over a vest of white silk, with stripes of black velvet all over. Above this fell three ends of silk, treated in the same way, making a jabot, attached to a similar collar band, with the two earlike ends rising above. The voile was full in front, and slightly full at the back, the waist surrounded by black satin, which turned up from the waist in one of the new upright bows, having long ends falling at the side. The skirt was entirely trimmed with innumerable rows of

narrow black velvet, which required some fifteen dozen yards of velvet to make it what it should be. At the hem, many rows followed the outline of the skirt, but above they were put on in a rounded form, the two arrangements divided by a space. Next in favor to blue comes green, a vivid shade. Used as trimming, it had been applied to a black grenadine on the bodice, coming between the black front and the white chiffon vest, covered diagonally with perpendicular runnings, set as close as possible, and puckered so that the tuckings presented a fluffy, irregular surface. The long narrow epaulettes were of the bright green velvet, trimmed with black lace; white satin cuffs, pointed over the hand, appearing below the sleeves. Blue and mauve, black and white, all figured in some of the many graceful gowns. Uncommon was the check velvet employed for the trimming on another model, in blue and green, edged with rows of black and white narrow gimp, overlapping each other. It was carried round the upper portion of the skirt, and in waved circular lines, repeated lower down, and again at the hem. The bodice has a scarf of green silk, which, edged with the velvet, was fastened just above the waist, the front being of white silk.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the present fashion dictates width across the shoulders, that most bodices end at the waist, or have a mere *soupeçon* of a basque; and that the front of nearly every one is triple, the outside opening over another one, with vest in the centre. This gown, with the fancy velvet, had a shaded mauve velvet waistbelt, secured by the latest novelty in buckles of an oblong shape, with exquisitely enamelled figures in many colors. The sleeves, as every well-conditioned sleeve should be, were shirred.

ELAINE DE MARSY.

## The Mode in Gloves.

WHITE kid gloves have entirely taken the place of pale tan suede for evening wear, and they are required to be long in proportion as the sleeves are short. But white gloves are less fashionable for out-of-door wear than they were, though unglazed white kid is still the vogue with walking costumes, especially in town. Very light tan and pearl gray are preferred for smart afternoon functions. These may be stitched in black or white or their own shade.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5103

GIRLS' SAILOR SUIT.—Navy blue serge was used for this jaunty outing suit. The full blouse waist is cut double-breasted and fastens with two rows of fancy smoked pearl buttons. The big sailor collar is slashed in sharp points on either side of the front and on the shoulders. It is trimmed with three rows of white braid. The sleeves are in the bishop style and ornamented at the wrists with braid. A vest piece of the dress material completed by a high band collar, fills up the V shaped opening at the neck. The skirt is cut in the circular shape and adorned with three rows of braid just above the hem to correspond with the bodice decorations. Flannel, serge, duck, piqué, galatea, etc., are popular fabrics for this design.

No. 5103.—Girls' Sailor Suit, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 36 inches wide,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 40 inches wide, or  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards 44 inches wide. Buttons required, 6; braid represented,  $17\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



## Floral Decorations at Fashionable New York Weddings.



**T**HE floral decorations at the fashionable New York weddings are the most lavish in the world. Churches banked with blossoms or drawing-rooms tricked out in greenery are, of course, common to all large cities at society nuptials, but the length to which this adornment is often carried in the metropolis would cause one, who for the first time viewed such a prodigal display of nature's fairest ornaments, to think that he had inadvertently intruded into fairy-land.

The whole architecture of our sacred edifices is sometimes changed as if by magic, arches of roses crown the aisles, tall standards of lilies rise beside each pew, gigantic garlands hang from the lofty dome, and graceful palms are massed in the chancel.

However, in this prosaic end of the Nineteenth century, no elves and pixies are responsible for such a sylvan bower, it is the work of the skilful, but unromantic florist and his well-trained assistants; a power anyone who has at his command enough of the shining silver dollars that the modern American has found such a comfortable substitute for the fairies of the ancients, may employ at will.

These businesslike men, who spend their lives at what seems to the uninitiated a most delightful task, have had much to do this spring; already dozens of pretty weddings have taken place and there are more to follow.

Although the decorations at this year's ceremonies have been

rich and effective, they have never equalled, nor in most cases even approached, the magnificent effects that were wrought in St. Thomas' Church at the Whitney-Paget and Vanderbilt-Marlborough weddings that occurred less than a week apart a little over two years ago.

The interior of the aristocratic old building was almost hid-



Decorations by Rosary Flower Co.

THE ALTAR, ST. THOMAS' CHURCH AT THE WHITNEY-PAGET WEDDING.

den under greenery and flowers. The altar was banked with palms of great size, and the centre aisle formed a fit bridal path for a princess, topped as it was with arches of white chrysanthemums. Long trails of feathery green vines, thickly studded with

the starry white blossoms, covered the faces of the galleries, while floral gates of the same imperial flower added greatly to the general effect.

It will be long before those who were present on this occasion quite forget the beauty of the spectacle. A concert of music by such famous singers as Edouard de Reszke, Mme. Nordica and a choir of well chosen voices, was rendered a short time before the ceremony which was set for twelve o'clock, the fashionable hour for weddings among the "smart set." Before half-past eleven the church was literally jammed, the ushers in despair had given up finding seats, and the late arrivals had to be content to stand in the side aisles. The most distinguished people in both New York and Washington society were present. The President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, came to see the daughter of his Secretary of the Navy, married to the man of her choice.

As the bridal party moved slowly up the broad aisle under the bowers of snowy blossoms, the choir sang the old familiar wed-



Decorations by Rosary Flower Co.

VIEW FROM THE GALLERIES, ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, WHITNEY-PAGET WEDDING.



ding march, with indescribably lovely effect.

The wedding procession was led by eight ushers; following came six bridesmaids, two by two, dressed differently in mauve, pink, yellow, blue, green and white, but forming a most harmonious whole. After these came two little girls who looked as if they had just stepped out of a Kate Greenaway picture. They were dressed in white *mousseline de soie*, and their chubby faces were framed in huge picture hats. They carried enormous baskets of cut flowers which they afterwards scattered before the bride as she retraced her steps from the altar to the church door. Last of all came Miss Whitney leaning on the arm of her father. When the procession reached the chancel the ushers separated and stood four on each side of the altar.

At the house on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, the decorations were no less lavish than at the church. The wedding breakfast was served in the magnificent drawing-room of the mansion which was most tastefully decked with chrysanthemums and roses. The bridal party were seated at one side only of a crescent shaped table, placed at the head of the apartment, the huge space in the centre of the curve being filled up by an oval table at which were places for nearly forty persons.

In the great hall the staircase was turned into a flower bordered walk. The beautiful carvings of the balustrade were hidden under a wealth of blossoms, while the newel posts served to support gigantic bouquets.

"How long do you suppose it takes to marry a man and a woman by our ritual?" Bishop Potter asked at the Vanderbilt-Marlborough wedding breakfast that occurred but six days before the function just described.

"Seven minutes only," he replied, for nobody seemed to know. And then he went on to say that once when he told this fact to a man who wanted to catch a certain train that individual remarked: "See here, Bishop, I'll pay extra if you do it in six."

Very different was the attitude of society when the only daughter of one of our most famous millionaires, whose very name has become a synonym for riches, married a duke; those bidden to the ceremony wished that the spectacle might be infinitely prolonged instead of abbreviated, and thought it rather a shame that in the Episcopal church the rite is the same length for rich and poor. However this may be, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt protracted the enjoyment of her guests by keeping her bridegroom waiting for her at the chancel rail for twenty minutes after the appointed time. It takes all the fortitude, even of a duke, to stand such an ordeal without flinching.

This marriage occurred in beautiful St. Thomas' church the scene of the former wedding. The interior of the great building was one mass of green palms, pink and white roses, pink and white chrysanthemums and rare orchids of every hue. The most striking features of the floral decorations were huge garlands of greenery and flowers that were festooned from the dome in every direction, the great banks of palms in the chancel, and the prodigal outpouring of the richest blossoms that beautified each nook and corner of the edifice. Every pillar was wrapt with graceful folds of leaf and bloom, the

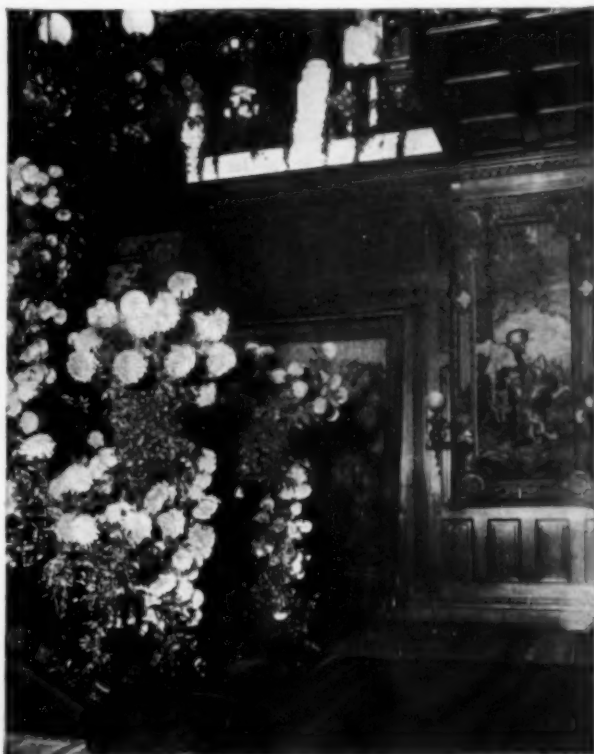
vestibule was a bower of tropical vines and foliage, and, most unique touch of all, at the end of the pews were fastened tall silver torches whose flames were represented by pink and white roses, and whose smoke was the feathery fronds of palms. Long streamers of pink and white satin ribbon were twined around the base and helped to hold the flowers in place. From the top of the dome hung massive strands of foliage and roses. More than ninety feet above the heads of the wedding guests were these garlands, so that festoons as thick as a man's body seemed no bigger around than an arm. The ends were swung to the chancel, to the two organ alcoves, the right and left transepts and north and south galleries.

Around the six columns which supported this dome were broad chains of pink and white chrysanthemums and ferns, wound from base to capital. Draped from the gallery railings and about the entire church were pink, green and mauve orchids. Across the chancel rose three immense Gothic arches of bride roses and lilies with a background of asparagus fern. The chancel rail was hidden from sight beneath lilies-of-the-valley, and the gates were concealed by white flowers and green ferns.

No sight is more beautiful than one of our picturesque churches embowered in blossoms for the nuptials of some charming girl, and society may well be fond of the spectacle. So, in spite of the war cloud that is hanging over us, may the weddings that have been set down for June, the lovely

month of roses, be gay as in more propitious years, and from our hearts let us toast these future brides and say in the words of Shakespeare, "My gentle lady, I wish you all the joy that you can wish."

BRUNSON CLARK.



Decorations by Rosary Flower Co.

HALL AND STAIRCASE IN THE WHITNEY HOUSE AT THE WEDDING OF MISS PAULINE WHITNEY AND MR. PAGET.



Decorations by Rosary Flower Co.

BRIDE'S TABLE AT THE WHITNEY-PAGET WEDDING BREAKFAST



### The Latest Novelties. in Negligees, Wrappers and Underwear

WHILE dressmakers have been paying a great deal of attention to elaborate street and visiting gowns and jaunty outing costumes, they have not forgotten that My Lady also requires graceful and pretty negligees to add to her beauty and comfort in her hours of ease.

On this page is pictured a remarkably novel and pretty dressing sacque, elaborate enough for a hotel breakfast, entirely devoid of that look of slouchiness that is usually the curse of such garments. Turquoise blue cashmere was used for our model, which is cut rather longer than the ordinary dressing jacket. It is made with full fronts, adorned with handsomely shaped revers on either side of a full vest of white wash silk.

The back is tight-fitting, cut with the usual seams and has its fulness laid in box-pleats below the waist line. A well fitting band collar finishes the neck, but a roll collar may be substituted if desired. The sleeves are very graceful, being cut with shaped under-arm pieces and possessing a stylish amount of fulness at the shoulders. Ruffles of Valenciennes lace edge the revers and wrists of the sleeves, while a narrower frill of the same trimming softens the collar at the throat. The front fulness is kept in place at the waist by ties of blue taffeta ribbon coming from the side seams. Wash or China silk, challie, flannel, fine serge, gingham, lawn, chambray, or other popular wash fabrics can be used for this design.

Our second illustration shows a neat and pretty wrapper of blue and white percale. It is cut back and front with a modishly shaped yoke, rather like a shirt waist. The fulness is gathered under this and confined at the waist by a narrow stitched belt of the wrapper material. A neat band collar is placed about the neck. The sleeves are gracefully full at the tops, and finished at the wrists by ruffles of Hamburg edging. The same trimming also borders the yoke. A deep hem or facing completes the garment at the bottom of the skirt.

I saw the other day at a fashionable Broadway shop, several dressing sacques so dainty and pretty that they deserve special mention in this article. The first was of pink lawn with an infinitesimal white spot. It was made in the Empire style with a short yoke composed of tucks alternating with Valenciennes insertion. The jacket is pleated under this yoke and falls unconfined to well below the waist line. The sleeves are large and trimmed at the wrists with frills of lace.

The second dressing sacque was an absolute novelty. Made of pale blue lawn, patterned with tiny pink rosebuds, it was cut in blouse shape. Over the hips drops a short round skirt which is composed of strips of lawn alternating with lace insertion. Edging of lace finishes the bottom. The bodice portion is full and is dressed over the shoulders by means of a lace collar, the frill of which follows in jabot over the front of the matinee.

Number three was of checked muslin in similar style. The short skirt is attached to the upper part by a line of beading which is worn with ribbon. Embroidery finishes the collar, sleeves and edge of the skirt.

Underskirts, though not so extravagantly luxurious as they have been for many years past, are still very pretty, whilst remaining simple and useful. There is a new material intended exclusively for skirts, it looks like a rich silk moiré, lined with strong linen, woven with the moiré. You can procure this in

all colors, sometimes with satin stripes. In black it forms a most useful skirt, and can be made dressy by being trimmed with flounces or ruchings.

The most practical and serviceable of silk petticoats are made with heavily corded ruffles. These give "body" to the garment and cause the dress skirt to set out in a fashionable manner. For my own part, I always advise using an old silk dress for an underskirt, which, when trimmed with flounces or pinked out frills, looks as handsome as if it cost seven or eight dollars instead of only a little trouble. If trimmed with flounces, the skirt itself need not be over full, which will be an improvement to the figure, as everything that adds to size is now avoided.

In the domain strictly devoted to underwear a great deal of attention is being given to the chemise which is rapidly coming into favor with all classes of women. The very latest production in this line is a garment made of lawn in semi-Marguerite style, the difference being noted in the manner of placing the draw ribbons about the waist. They are so arranged that the ribbons draw from the back or front of the chemise, which method permits the garment to be fitted about the figure to suit the will of the wearer. The yoke is peculiar in construction and is composed of lace insertions arranged in points, the pattern following over the shoulders. Edging the points is a dainty frill of lace. Finishing the skirt of the chemise, which is fifty inches in length, is a tucked ruffle.

A very pretty and serviceable chemise which can be easily made at home is shown on page 411 of this issue. Our model consists of a full body gathered onto a narrow yoke. A pleated flounce trimmed with a full ruffle of lace, finishes the lower edge of the garment.

ADELE DALE.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5114

No. 5114. — LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{7}{8}$  yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, 2 yards; ribbon, 2 yards; lace,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5116

No. 5116. — LADIES' WRAPPER, requires for medium size,  $7\frac{7}{8}$  yards material 36 inches wide,  $5\frac{7}{8}$  yards 40 inches wide, or  $5\frac{3}{4}$  yards 44 inches wide. Lining required,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards; embroidery ruffle,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

## Laces and Embroideries for Handsome Summer Gowns.

LACE pervades everything this season, and embroidery is assuredly not far behind it. Insertions, ruffles, ruches, shaped trimmings and yokes of lace or embroidery are seen on many of the very prettiest of the thin gowns, but, perhaps, the first favorites of fickle fashion this year are the "all-overs." Some of the smartest of these fascinating fabrics are illustrated on this page.



FIG. 1.—ALL-OVER EMBROIDERY STRIPED WITH LACE INSERTION.

tions running through this material make it especially lovely. Absolutely ideal would it be for a bridesmaid's gown made up over light pink, blue, or green taffeta.

Fig. 3, shows a third attractive example with a large em-



FIG. 2. ANOTHER HANDSOME DESIGN.

ciennes or point de Paris, are most seen on inexpensive thin gowns, while Chantilly, Lierre, D'alencon, used for more elaborate silken toilettes.



FIG. 3.—A STYLISH CONVENTIONAL PATTERN.

Fig. 1 would be a perfectly ideal material to use for the blouse bodice of a sweet girl graduate, or to trim any dressy summer gown. The embroidery is rather heavy in this design which adds, in a great measure, to the effectiveness of the fabric.

Fig. 2 shows another beautiful pattern in all-overs. The dainty vine of Swiss embroidery and the charming lace inser-

tioned figure between rows of lace insertion. It will be noticed that these all-overs each have accompanying edgings, which dress makers find most useful for the multitude of ruffles, frills, epaulettes, etc., demanded by the season's modes.

Quantities of lace edgings and insertions are used on all the really "dressy" organdies or thin silks. All sorts of laces are brought into play for this purpose, imitation Valen-

on inexpensive thin gowns, while Chantilly, Lierre, D'alencon, used for more elaborate silken toilettes.

### Wedding Etiquette.

INVITATIONS to weddings should be issued within a fortnight of the wedding day, and issued in the names of both parents of the bride.

The wedding breakfast should be given by the bride's parents or

her nearest relatives.

The bridegroom has to provide the bride and bridesmaids with their bouquets, which should be sent to them on the wedding morning. He also provides the carriage to convey his bride and himself from church to house, and from thence to the railway station, or place where the honeymoon is to be spent. He is further expected to give to each of his ushers some gift of jewelry, which should be sent the evening before the wedding, as they are expected to wear his gift at the ceremony.

The "best man" alone supports the bridegroom; he must be a bachelor, and has to accompany him to church, pay all the fees to clergyman, etc. The "best man," moreover, stands at his right hand through the ceremony, and with the bridegroom awaits the coming of the bride at the chancel steps.

The bride's mother or bridesmaids precede her to church and await her arrival. She is driven to church in the carriage with her father, or, if he is dead, whoever is deputed to give her away.

When the bride arrives she takes the right arm of her father or relative, and walks up the church, preceded by the bridesmaids, who have been waiting for her within the church doorway.

As a rule the bride's mother enters just before the bridesmaids and goes straight to the seat allotted to her immediately on her arrival at the church.

The maid of honor stands behind the bride at the chancel steps and relieves her of her bouquet, handkerchief, and gloves, which latter the bride often removes at the commencement of the service.

The bride stands at the bridegroom's left hand and her father should stand at her left hand.



EDGING FOR FIG. 1.



EDGING FOR FIG. 2.



EDGING FOR FIG. 3.





LAST month I thought that millinery had reached its high water mark, for nothing lovelier than some of the hats and bonnets displayed by our fashionable milliners could well be imagined, but as the weeks passed by I am fain to confess that every day brings out prettier models than the preceding.

What could be more *chic* than the dainty chapeau shown in our illustration? Of rough white straw modishly trimmed with flowers and chiffon it betrays in every deft touch of its adornments its Parisian origin. The very latest novelty in collarettes or neck boas intended for street use is also worn by the fortunate young lady shown in our illustration.

And now come with me into a famous Fifth Avenue milliners and try on "creations" to our heart's content. Imagine, if you can, a materialized poem in pearl gray and turquoise blue, in the gray just flecked with blue, and its down-dropt brim softened by a lining of gathered chiffon in the exquisite blue of the turquoise; forget-me-nots are massed together in horseshoe fashion at the back of the crown above the big sash bow of blue silk shimmering through a misty veiling of gray, which falls far down over the hair. This bow is the last stage of the soft drapery drawn carelessly round the crown and caught into a loose knot at one side by two pear-shaped pearls and some flashing diamonds, even this one touch of brilliance being only allowed to peep out suggestively. Exquisite, is it not? but then so is a mauve straw hat, which is worn tilted well over the face, though at the sides the brim curves upwards a little to reveal the pleasing fact that it is lined with rosily pink chiffon gathered into a soft foam; while grouped around the crown in artistic disarray are the exquisitely shaded stocks—white, purple, crimson, pink and mauve—which will never more be called a common flower after their glorification by fashion this season. Another mauve straw has clusters of lilac, white and mauve for its trimming, and just in the front a loosely tied bow of velvet in the exquisitely tender green of the lilac leaves, the hat, too, having the

brim tilted downwards in front till it is almost on a level with the eyebrows, and again bent right down over the hair at the back. It made a perfect picture on the golden-brown hair of the very pretty girl who tries on the hats at this house, and who makes you think that each one is lovelier than the last because they all suit her to perfection. She was partly responsible, too, for the depth of my affection for a "sweet simplicity" hat of coarse rush straw with pale pink and white poppies uprising round the crown, and just a bow of pink silk tied at one side and threaded through the straw to form another and a smaller bow on the hair—a hat, this, which conjures up visions of a pretty girl in a white muslin gown of that glorified simplicity which divides it by a great gulf from the white muslin frock of our grandmothers.

Another hat whose component parts are pale pink straw with again that brim lining of gathered chiffon, a big bow of black velvet and a paste buckle to fasten it up at the back; rose-like rosettes and knots of pink chiffon and a bird whose black plumage was streaked with jet—these make up an aspect of apparent simplicity which, to the eye of any discerning woman, at once announces itself as the apotheosis of Parisian art and is a formidable rival even to an exquisite affair of pale blue straw, where cerulean chiffon softened with cloudy gray, veils delicate mauve, and two ostrich feathers graduate in their graceful length from blue to mauve.

A hat to suit everybody is in mauve straw with bunches of dark violets set round the crown, and, just in front, one white camellia streaked with pale pink and a half-opened pink bud, while at the side comes a fan bow of pink and white satin. For the smart cyclist's wear in the park may I commend a delightfully smart little hat all wee frillings of scarlet silk, the crown tied on with velvet ribbon and with some scarlet wings fastened at the side with a paste buckle.

Of the toques, the most noteworthy owes its creation to an inspiration of genius. It is calculated to make one wildly anxious to be an Irishwoman, if only for the delight of wearing it, for its three-cornered shape is airily fashioned of emerald green chiffon entirely covered with wee shamrock leaves and uplifted with sundry *choux* of silk in white and two

shades of green, which rise in aigrette fashion at the side. Altogether this toque will tend to popularize "the wearing of the green."

Another toque, is in creamy-toned straw sewn with gold and threaded through with black velvet ribbon—items: a twisted drapery of the palest yellow and white chiffon and filmy black lace, a diamond buckle, and a double ostrich feather, white over tea rose yellow. All of which convinces me that black, white and yellow is quite the most stylish combination of the season.

MILLE ADELE.



Design from Mill Brothers.

A STYLISH ROUND HAT.



## Buckles, Cabochons and Ornaments.

THE extensive use of net, chiffon, mousseline, and all sorts of soft materials in millinery trimming, brings in play a large variety of ornaments. The summer girl, the smart matron, and even erstwhile retiring old age will be all a glitter this season.



Fancy Gilt Cabochon with Rhinestone Centre.

Very handsome are the cut or oxidized steel buckles and bands intended for fashionable hats and bonnets. In fact, steel seems to be a favorite at present, which certainly shows an evidence of popular good taste, as there is something extremely refined as well as smart in its alluring sparkle. Many a tiny bonnet or huge "creation" owes its style to a well chosen ornament.

Two delightful cabochons are shown in our first two illustrations. Fancy gilt with Rhinestone centre forms the first, while the second is a trifle more elaborate, being of colored enamel set with brilliants. These cabochons make stylish hat garnitures, but are also used on bodices, fancy vests, etc.



Enamel Cabochon Set with Brilliants.

In the third illustration is displayed still another cabochon, of imitation steel this time. It is inexpensive and sure to be effective. Butterflies are very popular garnitures this year and are especially fashionable in tiny toques and bonnets. The novel ornament for a hat, pictured on this page is of cut steel. It would look remarkably pretty holding in place the turquoise blue mousseline or taffeta silks that was folded about a smart toque.

Buckles, millinery bands, fancy hat pins, etc., are all greatly used by milliners to give the finishing touch to this season's millinery, and we are sure that our readers will be pleased to see reproductions of the very latest and most fashionable shapes in these useful adornments.

For these designs thanks are due to the Wholesale House of Hill Brothers, New York.

### Cycling Gossip.

IT'S a wise woman who carefully examines her bicycle before she starts out for a ride.

The girl who has no time for exercise has plenty of time to be ill.

The most important parts of a bicycle are the bearings, yet these are the most frequently neglected.

Here are a list of the diseases which are said to be either cured altogether, or greatly diminished by regular cycling exercise. Nervous prostration, dyspepsia, liver diseases, insomnia, varicose veins, rheumatism, gout, anæmia, melancholia where there is no chronic disorder of the brain, lassitude, loss of appetite, cold feet, itching of the skin—particularly of the legs—caused by imperfect circulation, general debility, and lack of muscular power. Women who with approaching middle age find themselves in danger of becoming "stouter than they used to be," should take comfort from the opinion of a well-known doc-



Oxidized Steel Buckle.



Cut Steel Butterfly.



Imitation Steel Cabochon.



Novel Ornament for a Hat.

taneously wheeling by.

In Paris the "bike" has lost a little of its former prestige in the great fancy for the noisy automobile carriages and tricycles. The fascination no doubt is in a certain excitement attendant on the novelty of being propelled along by an unseen power, for in appearance the vehicles lack everything that made a smart turn-out of the horse-drawn conveyance.

Every tourist knows that the statute mile of America measures 1760 yards; that of England is the same, so there is no great difficulty in getting up a respectable time. With our French, Belgian, and Dutch friends it can be done in a still shorter period, for the "kilometre," the national measure-

ment here, is our 1094 yards. It is characteristic of the Spaniard that his mile is a short one, 1522 yards, while the Russian verst beats it, being only 1167. Celestials, who are now taking very kindly to the "wheel," can make magnificent records, for with them 609 yards forms a mile. In Norway and Sweden the mile assumes a really preposterous length, no less than 11,690 yards, while the German mile, like the inhabitants of the country, is solid and substantial. "How far?" the weary cyclist inquires of the peasant, and he finds out by bitter experience that "eine stunde"

means over three of our miles. Italian and Portuguese miles are lengthy, containing respectively 2025 and 2250 yards, but they fade into insignificance before the "miles" of Austria and Denmark, for that of the former contains 8297 yards, the latter 8238.

tor that "the muscular movements caused by the working of a cycle, exercise a kind of automatic massage, which favors the shrinking and re-absorption of fat, while making the joints supple and developing muscle."

Miss Helen Watson Moody, in "Scribner's Magazine," gives an interesting account of dress reform, which, she declares, was not brought about by any noisy revolution, but by the still, small wheels of the bicycle. The cycle quickly and successfully accomplished what regard for health, beauty, convenience, or comfort had failed to do, and through its influence cumbersome garments were discarded, and a practical dress adopted. "To-day," she says, "the short skirt, the comfortable blouse, the well-protected ankle, make up a costume as respected and as non-committal on the streets of a great city as on the golf links of the most remote hills." The majority of wheelwomen will agree with her, for a costume that can be used for walking on occasions such as wet days equally with cycling, without comment, has much to recommend it to the busy and the economically minded.

That musical bicycle of which faint rumors have been heard from time to time is at last coming near. It has been made in Germany, and in Berlin has become a common object of the public thoroughfares. One shudders to think of it being added to the terrors of the New York streets. Our already sorely tried nerves would be completely wrecked if the horrors of the barrel-organs were to be superimposed upon the dangers of the wheel. It is maddening even to think of what may be when "Marching Through Georgia," "Dixie," "The Star Spangled Banner," and succeeding popular airs are simul-



Gilt Hat Pin.



Steel Millinery Band.

Ball Head Hat Pin.



## Our Story Page.

### A Comedy of Five.



She wants you to try over the accompaniment of a song, I believe."

Miss Carter immediately rose to go, and Clarence made his way hastily across the room in order to hold open the door for her. Ever since we had known each other, Clarence Holt and I had been great friends. I was several years his senior, and when we were at Oxford together I had looked upon him as a younger brother. He was in every respect a fine fellow, good-natured, manly, and handsome. You could never mistake his nationality. Had you come across him abroad, you would have at once said, "There is a typical Englishman." I had come down on a visit to his mother, Lady Holt, at her country house in Surrey, the only other guests at the time being Dorothy Brand, and her friend Minnie Carter.

When Clarence and I were left alone in the library, he suddenly became mysterious, and for a minute or two was unusually quiet. Presently he said:

"We've always been great chums, haven't we, Reggie?"

"Of course we have," I replied, surprised at his remark. "It is hardly necessary to mention the fact I should have thought."

"I've always liked you enormously," he went on; "you're such an awfully good sort."

"Now, what is it you want me to do for you?" I said. "These compliments are not flying about for nothing. Come to the point, old boy."

He smiled. "As a matter of fact," he said, "I do want you to help me about something. But, first of all, I must tell you one or two things in confidence. You know Dorothy Brand?"

Did I know Dorothy Brand? Had I not been enjoying the pleasure of her company for the last ten days at Grancourt? I signified that I was not unacquainted with the young lady in question.

"She's a nice sort of girl, of course," he continued.

"I should rather think she was," I broke in warmly. A nice sort of girl, indeed! That was a mild way of putting it. It suddenly occurred to me that I did not know anyone else half so nice.

"My mother thinks so, too," said Clarence, "and you will probably be surprised to hear that she asked her down here in hope that I should fall in love with her."

"The deuce she did!" I cried, and I own that I was considerably startled.

"Naturally, I told my mother that, in such matters, a man must judge for himself."

"Of course he must," I agreed, heartily. "It is quite impossible to fall in love to order."

"My mother replied that she had no wish to force my inclinations, but she proceeded to enumerate all the advantages that would accrue to me if I made Dorothy my wife. She is hardly an heiress, but then she belongs to one of the best Surrey families, and she is certainly an attractive girl." He paused a moment, and then went on: "Now, what I want you to do is to go to my mother—"

"I think I can guess," I interrupted. "I am to break it to her that you are very sorry—"

"Oh, I'm not at all sorry," he broke in, "I want you to announce my engagement—"

"What!" I almost screamed.

"To Minnie Carter," he concluded.

I sank down into a chair. I certainly felt relieved, though I hardly knew why at the moment. I recovered in a second, and shook Clarence by the hand. "My dear old boy, I congratulate you," I cried enthusiastically. "I'm sure you will be awfully happy together."

"Thanks, old chap," he said, "and will you break it to my mother? She will be dreadfully disappointed, especially as I have put her off the scent by paying a good deal of attention to Dorothy."

"I will do my best," I replied, "if you would rather not tell her the news yourself. But Lady Holt can hardly object to Miss Carter."

"You don't know what a lot she thinks of social standing and Minnie tells me she is really in the position of companion to Miss Brand."

"Well, rely on me," I cried. "I will do what I can to make Lady Holt look upon it in a pleasant light."

Soon afterwards the gong sounded for lunch, and we went out of the room together.

In the afternoon I had nothing particular to do, so I proposed to Dorothy Brand. I wasn't good enough for her. I told her so myself, but she said I might hope, and with her sweet words still ringing in my ears, I felt ready to face and break anything to Lady Holt.

I suppose there must be something in me which inspires confidence, because, when I had skilfully arranged that Lady Holt and I should be left alone in the garden, she proceeded to lead up to the very subject I wished to broach.

"You are such an old friend of the family," she began, "that I always feel I can talk to you about matters which concern the happiness of my son."

"You are very kind, Lady Holt," I replied, and waited for her to go on.

"Now, has it struck you, Reggie" (she always called me by my Christian name)—"has it struck you during the last week that a certain person has been showing any signs of favor to Clarence?"

I felt justified in saying that it had struck me.

"I'm glad to hear you say it. I wasn't quite sure myself. Dorothy is a sweet girl."

"She is, indeed," I cried.

"What a wife she would make!"

"Perfection!" I murmured.

"It is really very nice of you—"

"Not at all, Lady Holt, I assure you." We were getting on very well.

"Clarence is nearly twenty-six, as you know. It is time he settled down."

"One of these days, I shall be settling down, myself," I observed.

"And I shall be the first to congratulate you," said Lady Holt.

I rather doubted it, but I held my peace.

"But about Clarence," she continued; "I tell you, Reggie, I shall be a happy woman when I hear that he is actually engaged."

"Then I think I can promise you that you won't have long to wait," I replied, genially.

"Do you really mean it?"

"I mean that Clarence actually *is* engaged. He gave me the information just before lunch."

I was about to explain everything, when Dorothy Brand came along, taking us both by surprise. Lady Holt literally rushed at her.

"I'm so glad," she exclaimed, and kissed her on both cheeks.

"Thank you, Lady Holt," said Dorothy. "Mr. Lambert has lost no time in telling you the news, I see."

"He has been telling me all about it. I am surprised, though," added Lady Holt, "that I was not told about it before Reggie."

"But—" began Dorothy, amazed.

"I am afraid, Lady Holt, that I did not make myself quite plain," I put in by way of explanation. "I did not tell you that Dorothy has promised to be my wife."

"Your wife!" she cried. "I don't quite understand. You positively assured me that it was Clarence who was engaged."

"So he is. I was trying to break it to you gently. He is engaged to Miss Carter."

"What!" she shrieked. If I had been near enough to catch her, she would have fainted. As it was, she quickly regained possession of herself.

"This must be put a stop to," she said, turning to me. "Don't say that, dear Lady Holt," cried Dorothy. "Minnie is the sweetest girl on earth, and your son is rich enough to marry a wife without a dowry."

"But—but—"

"As to position," Dorothy went on, understanding what she meant, "I can assure you she comes of a very good family. Oh, Lady Holt, don't be harsh!"

We reasoned and pleaded for half an hour, at the end of which time Lady Holt began to show signs of relenting.

"It might have been worse," she acknowledged, and she went off in search of the delinquent pair, leaving Dorothy and me alone.

Well, I like being alone, when Dorothy is with me.

W. F. WINCKWORTH.

### Colors and Their Significance.

NOT only have flowers a language of their own, but colors are also symbolic. Thus:

White, which is a reunion of all the seven primitive colors, is the symbol of power, divine wisdom, purity, candor, innocence, and chastity. The priests of old, who were supposed to be the depositories of divine science, were always clad in white. Thus, also, young girls and brides wear white at all the principal religious ceremonies of their lives. In coats of arms white signifies chastity.

Red represents fire. It is, therefore, symbolic of passion, power, and riches. Hence kings and the powerful rulers of the earth wore red mantles. It is also emblematic of hardness and cruelty, being the color worn by the executioners of old, and by the members of the Inquisition.

Blue denotes fidelity, sweetness, tenderness, loyalty, a spotless reputation. The heavens are blue as also are limpid streams. Aerial divinities are always clad in blue. Blue eyes also denote peace, kindness, love, purity.

Yellow.—This color denoted glory and fortune with the ancients. Now it is called the color of infidelity and shame. The sun, whose rays are brilliant yellow, was considered emblematic of intelligence, glory, and riches by the ancients, and during the earlier years of Christianity yellow was considered the color of devotion, holiness, and self-

sacrifice. The earliest images of St. Peter were draped in yellow. How is it that yellow has become the emblem of infidelity, perfidy, and misfortune? Because Jews were forced to wear yellow during the Middle Ages, and the house-doors of traitors were smeared with the yolks of eggs.

Green.—This is the color of hope and joy. It is the emblem of youth, because spring verdure is green.

Black denotes sadness. Infernal deities are painted black. Legend says that Apollo turned the raven black because it had betrayed him. Hence is the raven called a bird of misfortune.

Pink denotes health, youth, pleasure, love. Violet is the color allowed to faith.

Orange means divine inspiration and poetry. The muses are all represented clad in orange-colored draperies. Orange was also the color of Hymen. Brides once wore orange-colored veils called *flammeum*, and they could not pronounce their vows unless covered with the *flammeum*. Even now brides wear orange blossoms on their wedding day.

R. L. M.

### Where There are no Old Maids.

IN Greece it is considered an everlasting disgrace to remain an old maid. Girls are betrothed very often when still tiny babies. And the father is most particular that the intended husband must have an ample provision to support a wife and family. For the girl, a dowry is not so important as in France, but a certain amount of linen and household furniture is generally required. The whole training and education of a Greek girl is simply a preparation to render her brilliant in the society of the great world. Her toilet is a subject of constant anxiety.

Although the Greek girl is naturally very pretty, she begins to paint and powder at a very early age—cheeks bright red, eyebrows and lashes deepest black, and veins delicately blue. The result is she is a withered old woman at forty, and nowhere are uglier women to be found than beneath the blue skies of lovely Greece.

Next in importance to beauty come languages. Every Greek family who can afford it, keep a French nurse or maid, and French is universally spoken in society. Painting and music are quite unnecessary, but girls are carefully trained in dancing, and drilled to enter a room and sit down with elegance. Lastly, household duties are taught—how to make rose-jam. Turkish coffee, and various sweetmeats similar to the confection we call Turkish delight. Grace of movement is, perhaps, more admired than in any other country, in fact, it is a rare thing to see an awkward Greek.



McCall Pattern No. 5118

No. 5118. — LADIES' SLEEVE, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 22 inches wide,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards 40 inches wide. Ribbon represented, 3 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure.

Price, 10 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 5102

No. 5102. — MISSES' SLEEVE, requires for medium size,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 24 inches wide, 1 yard 36 inches wide, or 1 yard 40 inches wide. Lace represented, 1 yard. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Price, 10 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 5074

No. 5074. — LADIES' SLEEVE, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 22 inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 27 inches wide, or  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yard 40 inches wide. Lace represented, 1 yard; lace edging,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure.

Price, 10 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 5078

No. 5078. — LADIES' SLEEVE, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 22 inches wide,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 27 inches wide, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 40 inches wide. Lace represented, 1 yard. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure.

Price, 10 cents.



## Dressmakers' Page.

Information for the Busy Woman that May be Read at a Glance.



To be in fashion, the trimming and style of the bodice should be more or less in keeping with the skirt it accompanies. If the latter is made of two materials, the two should be combined in the bodice.

White trimmings are very popular on light cloth costumes. These garnitures are usually of braid, stitched bands of cloth, taffeta silk or satin folds, or heavy insertions. A very jaunty effect is produced by cutting the bottom of the basque into tabs and running the trimming along the edges. Revers and collar usually show three or four strips of trimming; at the edge these strips are generally finished in triangular points rather than in loops, and are held by a button, buckle or pretty agraffe.

Dresses for tall girls of thirteen to sixteen are now made with skirts gored closely round the hips, but at the edge measuring from three to three and a-half yards. An eight-inch band of stiffening, cut to shape, is quite sufficient to set out the skirt, whether lined with silk, percaline or cambric. Canvas or the finer type of haircloth is admirable as a stiffening, and a deep hem of the material should be turned over and felled inside, and a small frill of silk placed level with the edge.

Where the placket opening is not desired at the back, pocket openings on either side of the front width are effective, and are easily managed by leaving a little extension at each side at the top of the front width. These extensions are lined with canvas, fitted with hooks or buttonholes, and trimmed in some fashion, and when fastened the skirt has a close, trim appearance. When the bodice is made separately and has no basque three tabs, with safety hooks placed upright, should be set inside the back of the skirt, and three eyes to correspond must be placed inside the band of the bodice.

At present the linings of a



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5108

No. 5108.—LADIES' CAPE, requires for medium size,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 24 inches wide,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 40 inches wide. Silk lining required, 2 yards 22 inches wide; pleated chiffon,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards; chiffon ruche,  $\frac{3}{8}$  yard; ribbon, 2 yards. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large.

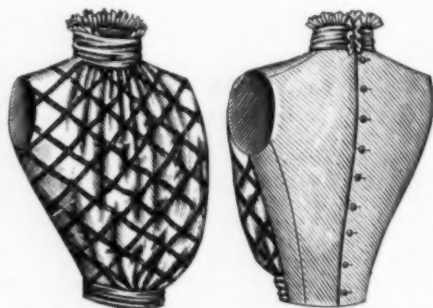
Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5113

No. 5113.—LADIES' REEFER JACKET, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 40 inches wide, or  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 48 inches wide. Silk required for lining,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards 22 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5099

No. 5099.—LADIES' FULL VEST, requires for medium size,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 24 inches wide, or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide. Lining required, 1 yard; baby ribbon represented, 6 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 10 cents.

tailor-made gown are more expensive than the gown itself. The fashionable rustle of a silk lined costume is dear to the hearts of all women. But many inexpensive linings of silk or cotton have lately been gotten out by the enterprising manufacturers that closely imitate the more expensive silk. They come in all the fashionable colors, either plain or prettily striped, plaided or figured. Up-to-date dressmakers are using large quantities of them.

Multitudes of tiny ruchings trim the most elaborate of the new gowns. In large dressmaking establishments girls are kept constantly employed doing nothing else but making these fascinating trimmings. In most cases, mousseline of different kinds, lisse, chiffon, gauze and every very thin and transparent fabric can be used for making these ruchings. Some hardly measure a half-inch in width, and have the appearance of knobby headings. Others somewhat wider have a distinct puff in the centre, the material forming a little frilled border on either side of it. Often a double fold of material is used, which permits of combinations of tints composing changeable effects; in others chiffon is chosen of two colors shaded one into the other.

These ruches are employed in such a variety of ways that it would take a volume to describe them all, and in this

article I have only space for a few examples. A gown of old rose bengaline is trimmed down the front and sides with black ruchings arranged in diamond shapes, six graduated outlined diamonds one within the other composing each device. A crepe dress of the favorite pale lavender is trimmed in front with two bands of velvet of the same color bordered by shaded pink and gray ruchings.

Very narrow ruchings of white mousseline de soie are sewn in two wide spirals reaching from the shoulder seams to the foot of a princess robe of white cashmere. A turquoise blue silk evening blouse is traced all over, sleeves and all, with ruchings of black gauze arranged in "crazy" scrolls.

A navy blue and white foulard silk skirt was made with a Spanish flounce headed and edged with a narrow ruching of net.

## Mourning Fashions.



ALTHOUGH the etiquette of mourning is somewhat lax, and crepe is less worn than in former years, yet for those near and dear, such as parents, children, or brothers and sisters, crepe is invariably worn at least six months, and the widow still retains her weeds for the orthodox year, even if towards the end of the term her veil is condensed, or made only partially of crepe, and the tucks on her skirts are less voluminous than for the first months.

There are now many black fabrics which are used in the deepest mourning, such as crepe cloth, and the exquisite silk and wool materials which have the unmistakable cachet of style and quality, are exceedingly durable in wear. Vigogne and nun's veiling are also worn with crepe or dull silk, and fine black serge is permissible for secondary mourning, with trimmings, of silk or silk gimp.

Neither velvet nor velveteen are worn in mourning, even after crepe and the deepest form is over, but satin, *peau de soie*, and mervé are allowable, and are used, even with crepe, and these silks are usually selected for evening wear, with lisse or chiffon, by fashionable ladies who dress richly in their own homes, for, of course, no invitations for any sort of festivity are accepted when one is in deep mourning.

When the widow begins to dine out with relations and friends, and before actually going into Society, she wears *peau de soie* or satin, with lisse or chiffon frills, jet garnitures, and pearls, or chiffon tuckers and crepe trimmings are worn together, but black jewelry is now rarely seen.

For home wear, the evening gown would be of plain grenadine over silk, with silk or satin ribbons, and bouillonnées of crepe, relieved with frills or tuckers of lisse or chiffon. Tea-gowns of *peau de soie* or mervé are also worn, with jet and silk gimp, and fronts and frills of lisse, *mousseline de soie*, or *crepe de Chine*; or for first mourning, a tea gown of *peau de soie* or nun's veiling might have revers, collar, and fancy cuffs of crepe.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5117

No. 5117.—LITTLE BOYS' SAILOR SUIT, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide, 3 yards 40 inches wide, or  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 44 inches wide. Buttons required, 6. Cut in 4 sizes, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5105

No. 5105.—GIRLS' SHIRT WAIST, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or  $1\frac{7}{8}$  yards 40 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5115

No. 5115.—LADIES' CHEMISE, requires for medium size,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 24 inches wide, or  $3\frac{3}{8}$  yards 36 inches wide. Lace represented,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  yards; lace insertion,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards; beading, 3 yards; ribbon, 5 yards. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

ONE of the most remarkable avocations of women is that of readers of "blind handwriting," i.e., handwriting impossible to decipher in the ordinary way. A lady employed at this work in the Washington Post Office claims to read every known language except Russian and Chinese. About a thousand letters a day pass through her hands, but she has only to deal with the addresses.

Pattern Orders and Subscriptions may be sent to our Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Ave., if preferred, where they will receive prompt attention.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5109

No. 5109.—LADIES' UMBRELLA DRAWERS, require for medium size,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Lace represented,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  yards; lace insertion,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards; beading,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

## How I Made a Bridesmaid's Gown at Home.



W E are plunged into a delightful whirl of excitement, and our thoughts are filled with but one topic—Nellie's approaching wedding. It is going to be rather a quiet affair, but my dear cousin insists upon my being her chief bridesmaid. I remonstrated with Nell when she pressed the bridesmaid's honor upon me, and explained that as I was older and taller than she, I was not particularly fitted for the post. The dear little lady, however, would not hear of my objections, and, throwing her arms round my neck, said, as she owed all her happiness to us, she'd feel offended if I did not accept. I agreed—truth to tell not unwillingly, because it was a most agreeable and unexpected excuse for a new toilette.

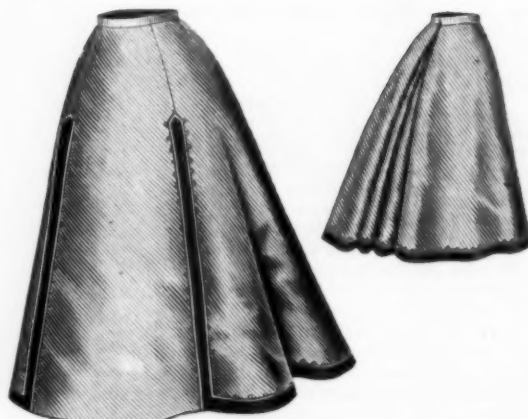
My bridesmaid's gown is, of course, the subject of my greatest interest, and after vexed—yet not unpeaceful—discussion for some days past, we have decided on a costume of soft gray and pale pink, as it will be the month of roses when lucky John carries off the most winsome little cousin we possess, and we intend it to be a case of "roses, roses all the way." The house is to be decorated with pink and white roses, while the little maids of honor and your humble servant are to carry posies of La France roses tied with streamers of ribbon. I intend to make my own gown, because I really haven't the heart to put the dad to unnecessary expense; you know I am good for anything but a "right down regular" tailor-made costume, and as we have selected a style which is more dainty than difficult, I don't see why I shouldn't bravely tackle it at home.

The material chosen was a delightful mohair, with a great deal of silk woven in it; the ground that shade of gray that is neither silver nor heliotrope, and a close fleck of the palest pink silk gives it a distinctly pinkish tone. The style is duly mapped out into detail, that is to say the skirt is a new shape, with a circular flounce. A rose-pink lining silk is to be used inside the skirt, and of course I could not resist purchasing some silk frilling, the very shade of the lining, to make an effective balayouse frill right round the foot. The bodice will have the simple stretched back and fronts which appeal so forcibly to me, and braces of beautifully pink, pearl, and sequin passementerie from the back of the waist to the sash in front—the bodice fastening under the skirt, of course; for the rest, the sleeves are in the new shirred style with the seams outlined by the tiniest frills of pink taffeta and headed by a graceful frilled epaulette on the shoulder, whilst a neckband of pale pink taffeta, and a wide sash of the same material, with long ends falling to the side, and fringed and trimmed with the passementerie, will complete the gown.

I am going to wear a hat that pleases me greatly. Is a coarse, picturesque straw of pale gray, with big loops of soft grey ribbon, intermingled with which are pink roses, while a few are to be clustered together beneath the brim at the back.

But to descend to sublunary and prosaic details. The material—of which we purchased six and a half yards—was \$1. a yard, and 44 inches wide. It is difficult to describe the skirt to you without a pattern. I used McCall Pattern No. 5038. It took six yards of inexpensive lining silk; but the silken rustle was irresistible when finished.

KATE ECONOMY.



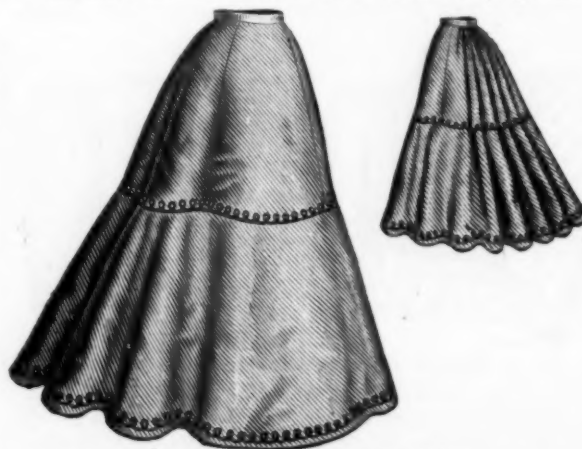
McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5101

No. 5101.—MISSES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 40 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 44 inches wide. Braid represented,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Curious Facts About Husbands and Wives.

THE notion that husbands and wives who live together many years grow alike in actual features and expression has been put to the test. Photographs of seventy-eight elderly couples were taken, and also photographs of their respective brothers and sisters. Comparison confirmed the theory, for in twenty-four cases the likeness between husband and wife was far more striking than between brother and sister; in thirty cases it was at least equally great; and in the remaining twenty-four cases the unlikeness was believed to result from an incompatibility of temperament, which not even time could overcome.

No. 5093.—MISSES' CIRCULAR FLOUNCE SKIRT, requires for medium size, 5 yards material, 27 inches wide,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $3\frac{3}{8}$  yards 40 inches wide. Braid passementerie represented,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5093

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5119

No. 5119.—LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT (having Shaped Flounce), requires for medium size,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 27 inches wide, 8 yards 36 inches wide, or  $7\frac{1}{4}$  yards 40 inches wide. Baby ribbon represented, 2 pieces. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width of skirt around bottom,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.





### Fancy Work Department.

#### Shirt Waist Ties in Knitting and Crochet—Kasara Work.

A STYLE of work that has of late become extremely popular is the making of silk ties in either knitting or crochet for ladies or gentlemen. In the accompanying illustrations are given



KASARA WORK.

examples of two different kinds of silk ties with full instructions for their manufacture.

**FOUR-IN-HAND TIE KNITTED IN STRIPES.**—10z. ball pale sea-green knitting silk,  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ball myrtle green, 4 needles, No. 17 or 18. Cast on 56 stitches on three needles, knit 15 rounds in pale green; 16th round, myrtle; 17th and 18th, pale green; 19th to 21st, myrtle; 22nd and 23rd, pale green; 24th, myrtle. Repeat these 24 rounds five times. Work six rounds plain, then (still, of course, keeping the stripes) begin to decrease as follows: Knit 7 stitches, knit 2 together, knit plain till within 9 stitches of end of 3rd needle, knit 2 together, knit 7, decrease thus in every other round till there are 24 stitches on the needles. From here work about 13 inches for a lady or  $15\frac{1}{2}$  for a gentleman's tie, leaving off with the myrtle green stripe; then increase, reversing the instructions for decreasing, till there are again 56 stitches on the needles. Work 9 stripes, which will make this end about 3 inches longer than the other; the tie, of course, must finish off with 15 pale green rounds to match the commencement. Sew up both ends.

**STRING TIE IN TRICOT, WITH ZIG-ZAG PATTERN.**—10z. ball navy blue crochet silk,  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ball light blue. Make a chain of 34. One row plain Tricot (dark). Then for pattern: 1st row. One stitch dark blue, one light blue, \* four dark, one light, four dark, repeat from \* to end of row.—2nd row. 2 dark, 1 light, \* 4 dark, 1 light, repeat from \* till within three of the end. End with 3 dark.—3rd row. 3 dark, 1 light, \* 4 dark, 1 light, repeat from \*. End with 2 dark.—4th row. 4 dark, 1 light, repeat. End with 1 dark.—5th row. Same as fourth row.—6th row. Same as third. Repeat these six rows throughout the tie, finish with one row of plain dark blue as you began, sew up back and ends. The length for a ladies' tie should be 33 inches, for a gentleman 35. These ties are greatly improved by being lightly ironed between the folds of a cambric handkerchief.

**STRING TIE IN SINGLE CROCHET.**—A string tie in single crochet is effective. 10z. crochet silk. Steel crochet hook 16 or 17; this tie is worked round and round. Make a chain of 42, draw the 42nd stitch through the 1st, thus forming a circle of 41. Work one round of single crochet, and continue working round and round in single crochet, taking only the front half of each stitch, till you have worked 9 inches; then decrease by taking two together in every alternate round on each side of the odd stitch, which must be the centre of the back of the tie. When there are only 27 stitches left, work a plain piece about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, then increase (by working twice into one stitch on either side of the odd stitch, in every other round in the same manner as you decreased, when there are again 41 stitches; work plain for  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches and sew up.

**KASARA WORK.**—Those in search of easy and rapidly executed yet effective needlework, may well be advised to direct their attention to the new "Kasara Work," of which we give an illustration, and which, while exceedingly decorative, can be quickly carried out, with very little trouble.

It is worked in coarse linen, in boldly conventional designs, treated in outline with black French cotton, or thrown into relief by a background of small checks, filled in with large cross stitch, the squares and cross stitches being indicated, in the prepared work, by small checks as shown in our reproduction. In this example the background is of a scarlet French cotton, contrasting admirably with the black and white of the design. The background also looks well in blue, and, if greater richness of effect be aimed at, may be filled in with knitting silk of any shade. Kasara work is adapted to a great variety of decorative purposes, being suitable to large pieces, such as bedspreads, or portieres, while it is equally well fitted for smaller articles, such as cushions, chair-backs, nightdress cases, toilet covers, etc.

STRING TIE IN TRICOT CROCHET.

This work is especially to be recommended for sofa cushions, as its bold outlines and conventional figures seem to adapt themselves to the purpose with great success. Very handsome cushions can be made at small expense, for the background is so well covered that the material used shows very little. Green denim, embroidered in heavy linen of a slightly darker shade for the background stitch, and a dull yellow, almost a tan color, for the flowers, makes an artistic and effective cushion. The edges of this cushion are finished by a heavy green silk cord.



FOUR-IN-HAND TIE KNITTED IN STRIPES.

ADELAIDE SEARLES.



Home Decoration.

**A**N admirable idea for a bedroom, or the nursery is a set of shelves for holding medicine bottles, jugs, strips of flannel, lint soap, etc.

Fig. 1.—This little wall cabinet should be fixed within easy reach from the spot where the baby is usually dressed and undressed, and will be found most useful. It consists of three shelves, fitted together with side-pieces, and decorated at the top with a ready-made deck-rail or with empty spools; a little silken curtain being run by means of rings on to an enamelled or brass rail, serving to hide the bottles and other things from view.

The shelves should each be some two feet long and eight inches deep, the side pieces finishing off in bracket shape to give a more elegant appearance. The plain white wood must be enamelled cream, with which a curtain of "baby blue" silk or silkoline looks charming. The little turned pillars or deck-rail for the top can be bought complete, or, as I have suggested, empty spools can be used, if you have made a collection. Set them along the front edge, after having enamelled them, and keep them in place by a narrow lath of wood, mitered at the corners, and brass-headed nails. A cream enamelled picture moulding finishes the top of the shelf below the reels, and beneath this a small rod of brass or enamelled wood is fixed.

If of brass, let the curtain rings be of similar metal; if of wood, use bone rings.

The space from the highest to the lowest shelf should measure about twenty inches, the middle shelf being placed six inches below the top one, and being divided by a partition, which separates rolls of flannel and such things from, perhaps, saucers, sugar bowl, etc. The shelves are secured with glue and supports to the sides, which are pierced with gilt screw-hooks upon which to hang cups, the under shelf being arranged with equal regard to utility.



A CUP STICK.

The top shelf is useful for holding plates, bread and butter dish, teapot, cracker tins, etc., the bottom one, nearest to the nurse's hand, serving for medicine bottles, lime water, etc. The silk curtain is neatly

**Crema Simon.** Superior to vaseline and cucumbers, CREMA SIMON, marvellous for the complexion and light cutaneous affections; it whitens, perfumes, fortifies the skin. J. SIMON, 13 rue Grange Bateliere, Paris. Park & Tilford, New York; also all perfumery and fancy goods stores.

hemmed, and rings are sewn on to the top; the length of the silk should be double that of the shelf, to allow for adequate fullness.

The dainty little cup stick, of which I offer an illustration in fig. 2, is a pretty means of displaying china and decorating a corner, and may be cordially recommended to the lovers of home decoration. Moreover it is so simple in arrangement that any girl can contrive one for herself without the aid of a carpenter, and this is a point which will appeal to many.

Very likely a wooden bracket may be at hand which will save the necessity of buying, but anyway a few cents will purchase one, and it is quite superfluous to choose any but the plainest of brackets to carry out this idea, since the effect is the main thing to be achieved, and this rests with the arrangement of cups, clustering around the suspended stick.

The largest portion of the ornament consists of an ordinary corner bracket of plain wood, the front being rounded for extra width. Stain, varnish or enamel it as you please, suiting the style to that of your other fittings, but before putting on the color, screw into the centre of the underside a brass hook of fair size. When the paint is dry secure your bracket to the corner of the wall with screws and gilt plates, and then prepare the stick which hangs below.

This should be about 20 inches long and 3/4 inch thick, and must be smooth and round and very firm in substance. Stain or paint the wood to harmonize with the bracket, and bind it round the top with fine twine for the space of an inch, in order to prevent the stick from splitting, as it otherwise might do, when you fix into it a screw-eye. Insert this at the top of the stick, and down the sides arrange a number of small gilt hooks at appropriate distances. Upon these hang any ornamental cups of which you may boast, and they will cluster round the stick and look very pretty. Upon the bracket above, to which the stick is suspended by means of the screw-eye and hook, you can arrange a few saucers or extra cups. Any angle of the wall, if treated in this way, will be very effective.

A. L. LEWIS.

#### How to Wash Organdies.

**FINE** organdies, white or colored, were never intended for a wrestle with a wash-tub.

Dissolve enough pure laundry soap in tepid water to give it a soapy consistency. Souse the fabric up and down in the soapsuds and clap it between the hands, the same as one would wash a fine lace; then rinse immediately in cold water.

Without artificial methods dry as fast as possible, if colored, to preserve the vitality of the coloring, and iron on the wrong side while damp. By so doing a finish is given to the fabric similar to that which is a distinguishing feature of the material when new. Wash, dry and iron the material without intermediate waits. It is best to iron the material when nearly dry.—*Dry Goods Economist.*



#### E.C.C. Corsets

produce dressy figures with full graceful contours that give freedom of action and ease in wear. If you are hard to fit and very particular about your corsets, these will enthrall you.

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#### BURNETT'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.

Absolute Cure for Dandruff. Soothes all Irritation of the Scalp. The only preparation that makes the hair grow by nourishing the roots. Price, 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

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Send your address for our pamphlet on the Hair, its care and management.



## Simple Recipes for the Toilet Table.



NOTHING is more softening and whitening for the skin than the white of an egg, which should be rubbed on the face and hands, allowed to remain on a minute or two and then rinsed off in warm water. Beer is better for the complexion than wine, as we see in all beer-drinking countries, where complexions are much whiter than in wine-drinking countries. In Austria nurses are made to drink beer, and babies are bathed in hop-water to make the skin white.

A little salt in the water in which you wash your face is also recommended occasionally.

Starch powder is the best. I would recommend a layer of it moistened on the face when going to bed. It is very soothing and calms irritation, whether caused by cold or heat, or anything else. To be quite safe as to its purity, I advise you to make this powder yourself. Crush it, grind it, sieve it, and perfume it as you may prefer.

Some ladies prefer rice powder. Here the rice is first washed, then boiled, and when no more water remains, dry it on a sheet of white paper, either before the fire or in the sun. Then crush, grind, and sieve it. Perfume it with orris-root ground to a powder.

An excellent wash for a red, irritated skin is to boil a handful of chevril, strain it, and use the water for the usual toilet ablutions.

## How to Scent Veils.

A CAPITAL way of retaining the shape of veils, and keeping them in good condition, is to pull them out each time after removing from the hat or bonnet, and to carefully roll them round a long cushion made in the form of a small bolster. This veil bolster may be filled with the following composition: Florentine orris root, powdered, half a pound; rosewood, powdered, six ounces; calamus aromaticus, half a pound; gum Benjamin, three ounces; powdered cloves, half an ounce; cinnamon, one ounce. Grind all together, and stuff the bolster tightly. It may be covered with silk or thin chamois leather, and embroidered if desired.

DRESS is a matter which even men cannot afford to neglect. An authority on mundane wisdom says, "You must dress according to your age, your pursuits, your object in life. In youth a little fancy is expected, but if political life be your object it should be avoided, at least after one-and-twenty. What all men should avoid is the shabby genteel. No man gets over it. You had better be in rags."

BECAUSE I choose to keep my seat,  
Nor join the giddy dancers' whirl,  
I pray you do not laugh, my girl,  
Nor ask me why I find it sweet  
In my old age to watch your glee—  
I, too, have been in Arcady.

And, sweetheart, in your merry eyes  
A vanished summer buds and flows,  
And with the same bright cheeks of rose  
I see your mother's image rise,  
And o'er a long and weary track  
My buried boyhood wanders back.

And with tear-dimmed eyes I cast  
On your sweet form my swimming glance,  
I think your mother used to dance  
Such as you do, in that dead past,  
Long years ago—yes, fifty-three—  
When I, too, dwelt in Arcady.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON  
QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

# MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

**Discovered by Accident.**—In COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CAN NOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERCHARGES ELECTROLYSIS.

**Recommended by all who have tested its merits.**—Used by people of refinement. Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence secretly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED.** MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations. You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery. We offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

## A Beautiful Neck.

WOMAN'S neck is almost ruined. The high, stiff linen collar has done it. Surely those observers who discovered that everything good has its evil must have been fashion writers in their day. The high collar is extremely stylish, is comfortable, notwithstanding contrary appearances, and it affords an easy, neat way of dressing the neck; but at the same time it plays havoc with what poets call the slender, marble column of milky whiteness and so on. One has only to look carefully at the necks of the women at the opera, at a ball, at a reception, to see that they aren't what they used to be. The high collar has left its mark. To look well it has to be worn tight enough to hinder perfect circulation, and that causes the neck to lose its plumpness, the skin to lose its fine, soft texture and purity of color. The neck of the average woman when bared nowadays instinctively makes the average man think of the sere and yellow leaf. He has no idea what has done it, but he knows that women's necks and shoulders aren't so pretty as they used to be. And how does he settle the why and wherefore in his own mind? Poor, deluded man. He pats himself on the back and says, "You are growing old and cynical. You are sated with woman's physical charms and have reached that stage in life where the intellectual has more charm." He doesn't dream that such a little thing as a linen collar is the cause of the difference. Woman has commenced to see the dual nature of the stiff collar and to contemplate its evil side, and already she is beginning to abandon it. She winds a soft Roman scarf or ribbon rather loosely about her neck and consoles herself that it looks more artistic than the collar if it

isn't so swell, and then she knows it will help to restore the beauty of her neck. But she will have to do more than give up the collar to regain her lost points.

"Last fall when I returned from the country," testifies a woman with a stunningly white and plump neck, "I found that my neck was ruined. You see we'd been roughing it in the Maine woods for three weeks, and I had no occasion to wear low-necked gowns, so didn't know it until I got back to the city. It was stringy, yellow looking, knotty, and altogether unsightly. The first thing I did was to discard linen collars. Then I began to bathe my neck, arms, and shoulders three times a day in very cold water. This made the flesh firm and solid, and at night I had the maid to rub and rub and rub cocoa butter into my neck and arms. In three months after persisting in this treatment no one would have suspected that my neck had ever been anything but beautiful. Cocoa butter not only feeds the skin, but whitens it, and I advise any woman who has developed a case of ugly neck to use it generously."—N. Y. Sun.

## NO TIME TO SPARE.

A LANK, awkward countryman presented himself at the clerk's desk in a city hotel, and after having a room assigned to him, inquired at what hours meals were served.

"Breakfast from seven to eleven, luncheon from eleven to three, dinner from three to eight, supper from eight to twelve," recited the clerk, glibly.

"Jerushy!" ejaculated the countryman, with bulging eyes. "When am I a-going to git time to see the town?"

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### Dress Linings and Dress Foundations

Resembles the best quality Lining Silks. Especially adapted for Underskirts and Dress Foundations. Made in all fashionable shades and in NUBIAN Fast Black.

NEARBY has Tag Attached to Piece.

For Waist or Skirt, Percale, Silesia, Sateen, etc., are positively unchangeable and superior in quality. Demanded for finest costumes, yet inexpensive. . . .

Look for Name on Selvedge.



The STOCKING is perfectly protected by the ROUND-EDGE LOOP and the CUSHION surrounding the ENTIRE BUTTON in the CLASP of the

**Valley Grip**

CUSHION BUTTON  
HOSE SUPPORTER  
NEVER SLIPS OR TEARS.  
No Stitching in the Elastic.

OF ALL DEALERS.  
Sample pair, by mail, 25 cts.

Catalogue Free.

GEORGE FROST CO., 551 Tremont St., Boston.

WOMEN are often the most loyal and long-suffering friends that men can have, even where there is no thought of sentiment. Their friendship for men is of that kind which is quick to overlook faults and alert to find justification for foibles and shortcomings. It is very tolerant friendship and unalterably true. But women rarely have such friendships with other women. They have their likings, which may even, for a time, take the form of extravagant devotion, but the friendship of two women which will bear long and intimate association is very rare.

Tell each lady that *she* gets as a premium one free pattern, if she sends the number and size when she subscribes.

#### THE FELLER ON MY KNEE.

"Ef the country goes ter fightin'," Says the feller on my knee,  
"Would you go an' be a sojer,  
Like they say you use ter be?"  
(I wuz all erlong with Jackson,  
An' I faced the fight with Lee.)  
"I think I would," I answers  
Ter the feller on my knee.

Then my mind went back a minute  
Ter the days o' sixty-one;  
I saw the bayonets bristle—  
Heard the thunder o' the gun,  
(I wuz mixed up in the fightin'  
Fore Sherman struck the sea.)  
"I think I'd go," I answers  
Ter the feller on my knee.

"Would you go an' leave my mother—  
Would you kiss good-by ter me  
An' go marchin' with the sogers?"  
Says the feller on my knee,  
An' I feel a tear-drop trickle  
(Fer I'm techous as kin be!),  
"I think I would," I answers  
Ter the feller on my knee.

"But I hope the wars air over—  
That we'll dwell upon the sod  
Forever an' forever  
In the lovin' peace o' God!"  
"But—s'pose they went ter fightin'—  
Would you help 'em out?" says he.  
"I'm shore I would!" I answers  
Ter the feller on my knee.

—Frank L. Stanton, in *Werner's Magazine*.

#### Mothers' Corner.



A child is happier with a few and simple playthings than a multitude of complicated toys.

There is no such good fun or good training as making one's self useful in doing little things like work, and it is cruelty to deprive the child of this pleasure and stimulus. Let the brain and body be trained through hand, foot, and eye. Give the boys a carpenter's bench; encourage the girls to do housework.

Where possible, let both boy and girl have a little garden patch, if only a few feet square, and the care of a few plants. A woman in her home, a man in his garden; this seems to be a fundamental type from which we cannot depart without risk of body and mind.

Cheerfulness, sincerity, industry, perseverance, and unselfishness may be acquired by practice and constant repetition, as much as the art of correct speaking or playing the piano, and are far more necessary to health.

THE attention of mothers should be called to the risk of over-caution to their children after they are old enough to play and romp about.

#### A LULLABY.

I.  
LULLABY LOVE, lullaby Sweet,  
Rest little hands, rest little feet;  
Dreaming the birds warm in the nest,  
Lullaby Love, close to my breast.

II.  
Hush little voice, hush little cries,  
Sleep gently kiss soft pretty eyes;  
Sleeping the lamb, sleeping the bee,  
Lullaby Love, closer to me.

III.  
Sleep little form, sleep little head,  
Bosom of mine sweet baby's bed;  
Butterflies sleep through the still hours,  
Lullaby Love, soft as the flowers.

IV.  
Sleep little thoughts, sleep little ways,  
Sleep upon love, sleep upon praise;  
Blossom the stars, blossom and peep,  
Lullaby Love, Little Love sleep.

Charles Lusted.

#### Never Punish When Angry.

WHAT?" inquired a surprised parent in conversing on this subject, "do you say I must not punish my boy while I'm angry with him? Why, then I should hardly ever punish him at all. It is while I am sitting up for him, hour after hour, when I've told him over and over again that he must come in early at night, that I feel like taking hold of him smartly when he does come in. If I should say nothing to him then, but leave the matter until the next morning, I should sleep off all my feeling on the subject, and he wouldn't be punished at all." And that father, in his statement of the case, spoke for many a parent in the whole matter of the punishing of the child when angry.

The punishment which the child gets is the result of the passion of the parent, not of the parent's sense of justice; and the child knows this to be the case, whether the parent does or not.

How many boxes of the ear, and shakings of the shoulders, and slappings and strikings, and sentences of doom, which the children

now get from their parents, would never be given if only the parents refrained from giving these while angry, but waited until they themselves were calm and unruffled before deciding whether to give them or not!

It is not by any means easy for a parent to control himself in his anger so as to refrain from acting on the impulse which his anger imparts, but he who has not control of himself is the last person in the world to attempt the control of others.

#### Common Chalk as a Remedy.

THE value of this remedy has been proved by personal experience. Keep a jar of it always handy—the common whiting used for cleaning it the best. It is a simple mother's remedy for many little ills and has the additional virtue of being cheap and easy to get. Few people know that it is the best thing for chilblains, burns, stings, and bites of insects, sunburn, rash, tender spring feet, irritation of the skin, and all kinds of surface inflammation.

We will take them in order, beginning with chilblains, those tiresome attendants on good Santa Claus and Jack Frost, that really cripple some poor little folk, and sorely try the tempers of even the grown-ups. Mix some chalk or whiting to a thick cream with spirits of camphor. Cover the chilblains with this, and put on stockings, keeping the chalk on all day. Should the irritation begin, damp the stocking with spirits of camphor. Apply the chalk again at night, after bathing the feet in some warm water, with a teaspoonful of ammonia in it. Sleep in old white socks or stockings. If on the hands, wear gloves with the tips cut off. You will find the camphor will quickly stop the irritation, and the chalk will cool down the inflammation and reduce the painful swelling. Chilblains that are broken must have a piece of lint, covered with a healing ointment, gently put round the bad part, and this must be renewed daily till well.

For burns, meaning, of course, slight ones not needing a doctor, apply a thick cream of chalk on old linen, cover that with cotton wool, and tie up. For stings and bites of insects, mix with water and tie some linen over them.

Heat spots and irritating teething spots, common in young children, can be treated with plain chalk cream. Many a rash, including prickly heat and nettle-rash, will cool quickly by rubbing it over with a lump of dry whiting.

For sunburn, bathe the face in rain-water with chalk enough to make it like milk. To reduce the burning and aching of tender feet, soak them in warm chalk and water for ten minutes, night and morning. For surface inflammation of all kinds, cover thickly with chalk cream on old linen.

Therefore, keep a corner for this household remedy in your cupboard; there is nothing like it for allaying irritation of the skin and cooling heat and inflammation. Keep also ammonia and spirits of camphor, you will find them useful all the year round.

As a rule  
Man's a fool;  
When it's hot  
He want's it cool;  
When it's cool  
He want's it hot;  
Always wanting  
What it's not;  
Never liking  
What he's got;  
As a rule  
Man's a fool.





**TO WASH BLANKETS.**—When washing these at home the laundress must proceed in the following manner: Into two quarts of water shred half a bar of best yellow soap, and pour the liquid into a tub of warm water, together with a tablespoonful of liquid ammonia to every gallon. Dip the blankets into this lather and rub them thoroughly in this. When clean, rinse the blankets in tepid water, wring out, and hang to dry in the open air.

**THE CARE OF EMBOSSED BRASS.**—We get such a quantity of handsome brass ornaments from India now, that it is important that we should know how best to keep them in the bright condition in which they reach us from the East. The simplest means of brightening brass is to cover it with a solution of oxalic acid in soft water; made in proportions of one ounce of acid to a pint of water. When the metal is well covered with the fluid, polish it briskly with a chamois. It must be noted that this oxalic acid preparation is a poison, and very strong in its effect upon the brass, so I do not advise that it should be used too often, or be kept where irresponsible people could reach it. The bottle should be labeled "poison."

**TO REMOVE INK STAINS FROM SILVER.**—To remove long-continued ink stains from silver writing appliances, take a small quantity of chloride of lime, and make a paste of it with cold water. This must be rubbed on the stains till they disappear, and then the silver will only need to be polished with chamois leather.

**TO WATERPROOF A DRESS.**—Mix two ounces of powdered alum and the same amount of sugar of lead with two gallons of rainwater, and when sufficiently amalgamated pour off the water from the sediment which will necessarily settle. Soak the garment in the liquid for about twelve or fifteen hours, and when dry it can be ironed and considered ready to withstand the rain. It will, of course, be wise to subject only fast colors to the treatment, and very fine fabrics would be better left alone.

### The Kitchen Sink.

THERE is probably no article of kitchen furniture which the good housewife appreciates more, or one which saves her so many steps, as a kitchen sink. An inexpensive and very convenient one seen recently was two and one-half feet high, two feet wide and six feet long. A partition divided it in two parts, making the sink two feet wide and four feet long. Under the sink, which is four inches deep and lined with zinc, is a place that is used for kettles, and has two doors in front. At the left of the partition is a drawer seven inches deep, which is used for clean dish cloths, bread cloths, iron holders, etc. A shelf put in under the drawer is used for bake pans, skillets, griddles and other cooking utensils, and a door hides them from view. A pump at one end of the sink draws water from a cistern at the corner of the kitchen outside, and a pipe near the pump carries the dishwater to a barrel which is also outside the kitchen, and has a cover which is fastened to the barrel with hinges. The top above the drawer is a convenient place to set the dishes after they are dried, while waiting

for the housewife to put them in the cupboard. The range is a few feet from the sink, and a short piece of hose is used to fill the reservoir directly from the pump.

The drain pipes in your kitchen sink should be thoroughly cleaned once or twice a week, and this task may be very easily and quickly accomplished. Make a stopper of a piece of potato, a corn cob or anything else that will answer the purpose and fit it into the lower end of the pipe. Make a strong solution of borax and boiling water and fill the pipe with it. It is usually more convenient to do this in the evening. Take out the stopper the next morning and let the water run out. After rinsing with boiling water, you will find that every trace of disagreeable odor has disappeared and the pipe is sweet and clean. Pipes in the bathroom may be cleaned in the same way; in fact, the cleansing, germ destroying powers of borax have never been appreciated by many housekeepers as they should be, and it is the most economical article that can be used for that purpose.

E. J. C.

A **COQUETTE** is a being who wishes to please. Amiable being! If you do not like her you will have no difficulty in finding a companion of a different mood. Alas! coquettes are too rare. 'Tis a career that requires great abilities, infinite pains, a gay and airy spirit. 'Tis the coquette that provides all amusement. She is the lighter element amid the heavy congeries of social atoms—the soul of the house, the salt of the banquet.

A **Pink Subscription Slip** is inserted in every copy of **McCALL'S MAGAZINE** sent to our readers whose subscriptions have expired, and also in all sample copies sent to non-subscribers. Please use the same when sending in your remittance.

### HOUSE CLEANING.

THE sweetest woman in the world becomes a terror when the season comes which tries the souls of all home-loving men: When soap and wet and slop and steam and dire confusion reign. And to the god of cleanliness she dedicates her brain—'Tis then man feels that marriage may a direful failure be, And in his secret soul, perhaps, he wishes he were free.

All your old coats and easy shoes, and hats that fit your head, The magazine you've just looked through, and circulars unread, She sells for "junk;" and when you ask, with mild and pensive air, Where they have gone, she looks at you—and echo answers "Where?" And though you should get mad and swear, it wouldn't change her plan; She "won't have such old rubbish 'round! Just like a shiftless man!"

And then she pins her gown up front; determined in her mien. Which says that though the Heavens do fall she shall go on and clean! Cold rooms, cold dinners, chilly beds, cold sofas, ice cold chairs! A smell of varnish everywhere, tacks on the slippery stairs! Wet rugs waylay you at each turn, cold winds run riot through The empty halls—she's airing off, her nose congealed and blue!

She skins her knuckles, tears her nails, her head and body ache, But she is happy for she knows her house would "take the cake!" No nook or corner has escaped, stern order settles o'er That domicile from attic down to clean-swept cellar floor! And though the woman's almost dead, her forehead is serene, Because she knows, let come what may, that house of hers is clean!

### Novel Desserts.

**MACAROON CREAM.**—Quarter of a pound of macaroons,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of chocolate crushed, 1 dozen almonds chopped fine and mixed with the above, 1 pint of cream whipped, with a little lemon juice in it, and sweetened to taste. Mix some of the cream with the powder to make a paste, put it in a glass dish, cover with the remainder of the cream, and garnish with dabs of currant or apple jelly.

**STEWED FIGS.**—One pound of good dried figs, put into one pint of cold water. Stew till quite tender; take out the figs, and put into the water 1 lb. of sugar and the rind of a lemon. When the syrup is thick enough add the juice of one or more lemons and a tablespoonful of brandy; put in the figs again and stew a quarter of an hour.



When first engaged,  
Belle used to write  
On monogram paper  
Of creamy white.  
But now we're married—  
It's rather hard—  
She says all she wants  
On a postal card.

### NO WOMAN IS EXEMPT.

Regularity is a matter of importance in every woman's life. Much pain is, however, endured in the belief that it is necessary and not alarming, when in truth it is all wrong and indicates derangement that may cause serious trouble.

Excessive pain itself will unsettle the nerves and make women old before their time.

The foundation of woman's health is a perfectly normal and regular performance of nature's function. The statement we print from Miss GERTRUDE SIKES, of Eldred, Pa., is echoed in every city, town and hamlet in this country. Read what she says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel like a new person since following your advice, and think it is my duty to let the public know the good your remedies have done me. I was nervous and had spells of being confused. Before using your remedies I never had any faith in patent medicines. I now wish to say that I never had anything do me so much good as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; also would say that your Sanative Wash has cured me. I hope these few words may help suffering women."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

All suffering women are invited to write freely to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice about their health.

### Anecdotes About the Little King of Spain.



T seems the little King of Spain is but twelve years of age; no series of articles in a magazine would be complete without some reference being made to this little monarch.

Alphonso XIII. is the son of the great King Alphonso XII, and Maria Christina. He was born

after his father's death, on May 17th, 1886, and immediately became King.

It is needless to say that his advent into the world was heartily welcomed by the Spanish people. His mother, Queen Christina, fully recognized the importance of bringing up her boy to the exalted position it was fondly hoped he would some day reach.

It may be mentioned that his Royal mother has very curious ideas on the bringing up of children. She believes that children could be brought up with much greater ease if each mother was allowed to punish, not her own, but her neighbor's children. Whether this idea was carried out regarding her own offspring is not known, but very probably it was not considered the right thing to allow other people to come in and whip the little King.

It was noted during his very early years that he betrayed signs of a great love for fun. He was really, to speak respectfully, a positive little terror of Royal brand to all who came in contact with him. The Court officials never knew when they might be discovered walking about with all manner of things pinned to their coat tails. Of course, the little King was severely checked in all these small jokes of his. But as the years have passed by he seems none the worse for it, for to-day he is a bright, entertaining, and really clever lad for his years.

When he was three or four years of age, the life led by him in the Royal nursery was one of great regularity and of considerable simplicity. He rose as early as seven o'clock, was bathed, dressed, and then handed over to the nurse, who always held him in her arms at State ceremonies. Immediately after he would be taken to his mother. This was a standing order of the Royal nursery. No sooner was the little lad dressed than he was taken away to receive the first good-morning kiss from his devoted mother. Even at this early age all his doings were accompanied by considerable State ceremony. When hedined out he was always accompanied by an equerry, who galloped by his side and formed his only escort.

The little King's portrait was much sought after, and a capital story is told of an itinerant photographer in Madrid who was most anxious to obtain a picture of the five-year-old King. He waited and waited, but without effect. One day the little Alphonso was being driven out attended by the afore-mentioned escort and his nurse. They had just left the outskirts of the city, when the photographer was seen hiding behind a hedge, waiting to chronicle the features of the little lad in his camera. The equerry at once dashed up to him with drawn sword, when the little King shouted to him to come back for a moment. The equerry hesitated, probably not grasping the fact that the box exposed to view was only a camera, and possibly some accident might have occurred to the unsuspecting photographer. The equerry returned to the side of the King, and the little boy asked what it was. On being told, he asked his equerry to summon the traveling photographer to his presence. The proprietor of the camera was brought forward, and

fell on his knees before the little King with considerable terror.

"Just you get up, please," said little Alphonso, merrily, "and tell me what you've got in that box."

"It is a photographic apparatus, your Majesty—a camera, your Majesty," said the poor photographer.

"Oh, that is what you take pictures with, isn't it?" asked the young King.

"Yes, your Majesty."

"Well, you may take mine."

And the photographer did, and produced one of the most successful portraits ever made of the young King. This act of the little King laid the foundation of the fortunes of the lucky knight of the camera.

Even when Alphonso was only five years of age he held his levées. At this age he was relieved of the attendance of his nurse. No more picturesque sight can possibly be imagined than the appearance of the little fellow seated on his throne, with his mother on a chair opposite him, and he bowing very gravely and with great dignity to all who came up to do him homage. Even at this early age the little King was not afraid to speak his mind. On one occasion the Archbishop of Toledo came to pay his respects, and made his profound obeisance. The little Alphonso pointed with his forefinger to the prelate, who could not be considered good-looking, and exclaimed, amid general consternation, "Mamma, ugly man!"

These remarks were very frequent, and both his mother and the Court officials had a most anxious time of it; for they never knew what remark the Royal youngster might make at any moment.

It is needless to say that his nursery in these early years was most lavishly and beautifully decorated. His first cradle was one of the most costly ever made, and the lace which composed his little under-garments was of the purest and finest texture. These have been very carefully preserved by his mother. Curiously enough, the little King was not much given to playing, though, as will have been readily observed, he was passionately fond of a juvenile practical joke. Often the children of the highest nobles of Spain were brought in to play with him.

### Some Good Fashion News.

FIRST comes the new collar—the crush velvet stock collar. It is on all important gowns, and is just a quarter of a yard of bias velvet, unlined, laid in soft folds, hooked in the back, with no trimming, and finished in front with a knot of lace, which heads the white vest.

That is the second new. It is epidemic. The collar appears in all colors—blue, cherry, rose, amber, mauve, heliotrope, either in contrast with the gown or commonly matching the lining of it. But the vest is white, be the frock itself black, or blue or gray, or scarlet as sin, or green as the Emerald Isle. Most usually it is of thin white stuff, with a colored lining underneath. Always it is fluffy and pouchy, or pouter-pigeony. Net, chiffon, muslin, Liberty silk, very sheer white China silk, or figured lace may be used.

The last and best new, is the new lining—Nearsilk. What makes it so valuable is the positive rage for thin frocks. They demand a lining of silk or Nearsilk. Silk is ruinously expensive, and ruinously fragile. Nearsilk which looks as well, comes in all shades of all colors, is a yard wide, and costs but twenty-five cents a yard. Use it for skirts and waists and sleeves—not forgetting that the outer skirt must be made separate, and joined only at the belt.

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"You look sweet enough to kiss in that new dress," said he. "Ah," said she, "my dressmaker said she knew I shouldn't be disappointed in it." And she wasn't.



## FOR CORRESPONDENTS PAGE

Notes and Queries on Dress, Fashion,  
The Household, Etc.

### RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Our readers are cordially invited to use this column freely. If you require any information, write to us and we shall be happy to answer you to the best of our ability.  
2. All letters should be addressed to the Editor of McCall's Magazine, 142-146 W. 14th St., New York City.

BESSIE.—1. See article "Stylish Designs for Graduating Gowns," on page 392 of this number. Girls of sixteen wear their gowns about ankle length. 2. Make your costume all white if the class color does not become you. 3. Children of seven or thereabouts wear their frocks to reach just below the knee.

A SUBSCRIBER.—1. In many recent fashionable weddings this order is observed, first the bridesmaids two by two, then the maid of honor walking alone, then the bride on the arm of her father. In returning from the altar the order is reversed, bride and groom coming first and then the bridesmaids. 2. For a day wedding the ushers may wear frock coats and light trousers; at an evening wedding they should, of course, wear evening dress.

S. E. W., East Whitman, Mass.—Write to J. R. Palmenberg's Sons, 710 Broadway, New York, for price list of dress forms. We cannot give prices in this column.

YOUNG WIDOW.—Read article on "Mourning Fashions," published on page 411 of this issue.

MRS. C. N.—1. The formula of skin food, the recipe of which you sent me, I know nothing about. But should think from the ingredients that it would be an excellent remedy and most beneficial to the skin. 2. It would be much cheaper for you to purchase the bay rum and quinine hair tonic ready prepared at your druggist's. Use it every other night.

A. J. N.—You can purchase Nearsilk, the lining you inquire about, at any of the large New York dry goods shops.

Miss A. C.—Leather belts should be made from about an inch and a half to two inches wide. The buckle might be of oxidized silver with slides to match, or you might use a leather covered buckle.

MRS. W. M. D.—Lawn sashes may be finished with from three to five rows of tucks if preferred. The depth of the tucks depends on the depth of the corresponding tucks on other portions of the dress. This month we publish several simple patterns suitable for lawn dresses.

### LADIES

Write to-day for a FREE sample of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, a powder to shake into your shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Aching, Swollen, Smarting, Hot, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. Ten thousand testimonials. All Drug and Shoe Stores sell it, or by mail, 25c. Address for sample, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Lady Agents wanted everywhere.

Miss L. E. M., Nebraska.—Either cover the whole waist, both back and front, with chiffon, or use it between bands of passementerie as a vest or yoke.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—1. Kid gloves, if not badly soiled, may be cleaned with naphtha. Put the glove on the hand and wetting a clean rag with the fluid rub the soiled places. Be careful to keep away from a light or the fire as naphtha is very inflammable. 2. I do not think it is possible to learn to waltz well from a book. Can't you get some friend to teach you? 3. Trim the ends of your hair every month and rub into the scalp every other night a preparation of bay rum and quinine that you can purchase from any large druggist.

DIXIE & A. M. W.—Consult Miss Parloa's or Mrs. Rorer's cook books and you will find recipes for almost all the viands mentioned. We have not space to give ten or a dozen cooking recipes in this column. Several times during the last year we have published articles and recipes for cake making and once, at least, for confectionery.

A. H., Newark, Ohio.—Put a little refined borax in the water in which you bathe your face and after a time the oiliness will disappear from your skin. The judicious use of a good toilet powder is also to be recommended for a complexion of this sort. It is impossible to alter the shape of the nose or the size of the nostrils except by a surgical operation.

### A Few Letters from Our Subscribers.

THE McCALL COMPANY,

GENTLEMEN: I wish to say that each issue of your magazine seems better than any previous. It continues to please the household, and many useful hints are very helpful to myself as an amateur dressmaker and housekeeper.

Mrs. J. Cambell,  
St. James Place,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

LANESBORO, MASS.

DEAR McCALLS' MAGAZINE:

I wish to acknowledge the pleasure the paper gives me every month, and the useful hints I obtain from it. It is just the paper at just the price, that I feel the need of. The little town in which I live does not give me much opportunity to dress well by seeing what others of good taste are wearing, but the little magazine enables me to "make a good appearance" when I desire to do so, with a great deal less trouble than I would otherwise experience.

Truly Yours,  
"Subscriber."

### THE PRIZE PUZZLE.

The prize puzzle published last month created a great deal of interest. The correct answer reads as follows:

A takes No. 3	D takes No. 6
B takes No. 2	E takes No. 7
C takes No. 1	F takes No. 4
G takes No. 5	

The first correct solution which bore the earliest date on the post-mark of the envelope, was sent us by Mrs. T. Chapman, of Durand, Mich., who accordingly wins the prize, a beautiful set of Shakespeare, twelve miniature volumes bound in blue cloth and enclosed in a handsome case.

We try to have the magazine mailed each month so that it will reach all sections of the country simultaneously.



## HARDEST WATER

made soft as cream; and you and baths go hand in hand.

### Wright's Bath Perfume Tablets.

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FAT FOLKS. I am a trained nurse; 8 years ago I reduced 45 pounds by a harmless remedy; have not yet regained; have nothing to sell; enclose stamp, and I will tell you how it is done. Miss J. E. Topping, 351 Amsterdam Ave., New York, N. Y.

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## COOKING



## Miscellaneous Recipes.

**CHOCOLATE LAYER CAKE.**—Beat half a cupful of butter to a cream, and gradually beat into it one cupful of sugar. When this is light, beat in half a cupful of milk, a little at a time, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth.

Mix half a teaspoonful of baking powder with two scant cupfuls of sifted flour. Stir the flour and whites of eggs alternately into the mixture. Have three deep cake tins well buttered, and spread two thirds of the batter in two of them.

Into the remaining batter stir one ounce of chocolate, melted, and spread this batter in the third plate. Bake the cakes in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes. Put a layer of white cake on a large plate, and spread with white icing. Put the dark cake on this, and also spread with white icing. On this put the third cake. Spread with chocolate icing.

**THE ICING.**—Put into a granite-ware saucepan two gills of sugar and one of water, and boil gently until bubbles begin to come from the bottom,—say about five minutes. Take from the fire instantly. Do not stir or shake the sugar while it is cooking. Pour the hot syrup in a thin stream into the whites of two eggs that have been beaten into a stiff froth, beating the mixture all the time. Continue to beat until the icing is thick. Flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla. Use two-thirds of this as a white icing, and to the remaining third add one ounce of melted chocolate. To melt the chocolate, shave it fine and put in a cup, which is then to be placed in a pan of boiling water.

**WHIPPED CREAM.**—This much needed ingredient of fancy sweet dishes is very delicious prepared in the following manner: To every pint of cream allow three ounces of powdered sugar, one glass of sherry, the rind of half a lemon, and the white of one egg. Rub the sugar on the lemon rind, and roll it till quite smooth. Put the cream into a large bowl, with the sugar, wine, and egg (beaten to a froth), and begin to whip the whole to a froth. As this rises, take it off with a skimmer, and place on a sieve to drain. Whipped cream should always be prepared the day before required, and put in a cool place.

**TO BOIL RICE.**—Buy the best rice, and wash about a teacupful, removing in doing so any grit or rubbish that may have become mixed with the grain. Let fully two quarts of salted water boil in large saucepan, and when the liquid is bubbling, throw in the rice and allow it to boil hard for about twenty-five minutes. There is no hard and fast rule about the length of time for rice to boil, but it can best be determined by rubbing a grain between the fingers. If it rubs away easily it will be done, and the rest of the rice should be removed from the fire quickly, or it will become too soft. When removed from the fire, drain the rice through a sieve; pour a

quantity of cold water over it, and drain again; Then put the dish of rice into the oven, to heat again and to dry the grains, till each is separate from its fellow. This is the sign of well-cooked rice.

**CHOCOLATE CREAM PIE.**—Beat to a cream half a cupful of butter and a cupful and a quarter of powdered sugar. Add two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sherry, half a cupful of milk, and a cupful and a half of sifted flour, with which has been mixed a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder. Bake this in four well buttered deep tins for about fifteen minutes in a moderate oven.

Put half a pint of milk in the double boiler on the fire. Beat together the yolks of two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and a tablespoonful of flour. Stir this mixture into the boiling milk, beating well. Add one sixth of a teaspoonful of salt, and cook for fifteen minutes, stirring often. When cooked, flavor with half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Put two of the cakes on two large plates, spread the cream over them, and lay the other two cakes on top. Beat the whites of the two eggs to a stiff froth, and then beat into them one cupful of powdered sugar and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Shave one ounce of chocolate, and put it in a small pan with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one tablespoonful of boiling water. Stir over a hot fire until smooth and glossy. Now add three tablespoonfuls of cream or milk, and stir into the beaten egg and sugar. Spread on the pies, and set away for a few hours.

**SCALLOPED POTATOES.**—Cut raw potatoes into round, thin slices; put layers of potatoes, butter, salt, and pepper, and add milk enough to nearly cover them. Bake about an hour and a half.

**CANNED SALMON** is made into a palatable and dainty dish for luncheon or tea when creamed. Free the fish from skin and bones, break into large flakes, and add a teaspoonful of lemon-juice. To make the cream, rub together a tablespoonful of flour and the same quantity of butter, and cook in a saucepan until the mixture bubbles; add a cupful of milk, and stir until you have a thick, smooth mass. Season with half a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of white pepper; put the fish in the cream, and simmer slowly five minutes. Garnish with a border of parsley.

**FISH SAUSAGES.**—Cold boiled fish may be utilized for sausages. Free it from skin and bone; pound it in a mortar with a little butter, pepper, salt, cayenne, chopped parsley, and anchovy essence; bind the ingredients together with a beaten egg; form into sausages, flour these to dry them somewhat; dip them in egg and breadcrumbs and fry in deep hot fat. These fish sausages may be served with mashed potatoes.

**STEWED RHUBARB.**—Wash the rhubarb, cut it into pieces about one inch long, put it into a porcelain or granite saucepan, and to each pound of rhubarb allow one half pound of sugar. Sprinkle the sugar over the rhubarb, cover the saucepan, stand it on the back of the stove, and as soon as the sugar has melted put it over a quicker fire, and let it come to scalding point. Try the rhubarb, and if it is perfectly tender lift it carefully and put it aside.

**GERMAN MUSTARD.**—Here is a recipe for German mustard which will keep for a year. Eight tablespoonfuls of mustard, four tablespoonfuls each of salt and white sugar, a salt-spoonful of cayenne pepper, four tablespoonfuls of melted butter, the juice of one raw onion (a large onion squeezed through a lemon-squeezer), and mix with vinegar.

## BEAUTY'S CHARM

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## WHAT THE COOKS MEAN.



## Plain, Everyday English of Your French Bill of Fare Puzzle.

HE persons who don't read French are often at a loss to know what to order in fashionable restaurants. These definitions may help them:

*A l'Anglaise* implies that the dish is roast or boiled in the plainest manner.

*A l'Italienne* implies that the dish is made of, or garnished with, savory macaroni, or paste of that kind, or with ravioli, or is made savory with Parma cheese.

*A la Francaise* is, curiously enough, a surname which is applied to the least typical preparations, and is generally made to denote some peculiarities favored in the ancient provinces; thus:

*A la Provençal* means a dish prepared with more or less olive oil and flavored with garlic.

*A la Perigord* is applied to dishes flavored with or consisting of truffles, from the circumstance that these mushrooms grow in that province.

*A la Normandie* indicates that apples enter into the composition of the dish in some shape or other.

*A la Dauphinoise* implies that a dish is braised, sauced over with a thick sauce, crumbed and perhaps sauced or egged and crumbed twice over and then fried.

*A la Bourguignotte* signifies a dish prepared with the addition of red wine of Burgundy or of Bordeaux or of the Midi, i.e., meridional province of France. At Bordeaux, or when made elsewhere with Gironde wine, the dish would of course bear the surname *a la Bordelaise*.

*A la Parisienne* is applied to dishes which are generally luxuriously prepared, and overlaid with expensive garnishes.

*A la Jardiniere* signifies a typical collection of cooked vegetables given in soups, ragouts, and removes.

*A la Printaniere* implies a typical collection of cooked early vegetables, but has, contrary to origin, a somewhat wider application than the foregoing.

*A la Macedoine* is also applied to typical collections of green vegetables, mostly in white sauce; it includes collections of ripe fruit imbedded in jellies.

*A la Maitre d'Hotel* generally signifies a dish prepared as a substantial, but homely, modest sort of cooking.

*A la Gerard* is a surname derived from the name of a culinary assistant or under cook, who having prepared a dish which was to have been placed before and named after Mme. de Maintenon, thought it not good enough to bear that name, and gave it his own.

*A la Soufise* is generally applied to dishes which contain onions in quantity, or at least are strongly garnished and flavored with them.

*A la Crecy* is similarly connected with carrots, particularly in the form of puree.

*A l'Allemande* is a surname given to dishes to which French cooks have applied German provincial peculiarities of preparation. The most frequent application is to a dish with a garnish of sauerkraut as given with pork or partridges or pheasants; also prunes stewed

in wine, to German sweet sauce for venison, or to quenelles of potatoes.

*A la Polonoise* is applied to every effort to introduce red beets or red cabbage, their juice, color, and taste, into various dishes, of which Polish ragout or Borsch is the type.

*A l'Irlandaise* is applied to dishes which contain potatoes in some form.

*A la Chipolata* is the surname of dishes which contain an addition of the strongly flavored Italian sausages, or of the mince with which they are filled.

*A la Flamande* is a surname given to dishes containing cabbage, but more particularly Brussels sprouts.

*A l'Espanole* is not applied to any typical dish, but to any preparation made savory with the brown typical sauce bearing that surname.

*A la Viennoise* is applied to dishes as usually and typically prepared in the Austrian capital, such as dumplings termed Nuckerin, quenelles of potatoes and others.

THE robin's here, the sun is bright,  
The golden crocus woos the light,  
The grass blades murmur in the breeze,  
The leaves are bursting on the trees;  
Oh, happy, laughing time of year  
Is balmy spring, with summer near.

The sky is blue, and so's my mind;  
My rent and taxes are behind;  
Now is the time when bills are due,  
And children for old boots want new;  
Dear me, what's all the fuss about?  
If I made years, I'd leave spring out!

## Household Tit-Bits.

LEMON juice and sugar, mixed very thick, is useful to relieve coughs and sore throats. It must be very acid as well as very sweet.

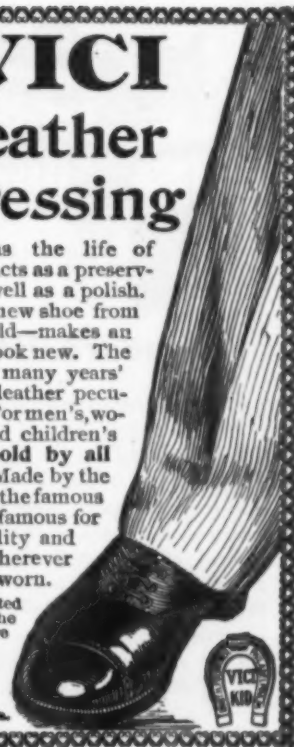
IN ironing old silk do not damp it at the moment, but at least an hour before. Sprinkle it thoroughly and roll it up as tightly as possible in a towel. The iron should be tried on a scrap of the silk first; silk varies in quality and thickness, and an iron which is too hot for one cloth is just right for another.

GREASY HAIR.—Moist, greasy hair is terribly trying when attending dances and other evening functions, as the hair is too limp to curl well, and soon becomes straight and dishevelled. Wash the hair with a good water softener and pure soap, and rub into the scalp once or twice weekly the following lotion, which will make the hair dry and fluffy; Eau de Cologne, on ounce; alcohol, two ounces; powdered bicarbonate of soda, half an ounce; water, six ounces.

## VICI Leather Dressing

Lengthens the life of leather—acts as a preservative as well as a polish. Keeps a new shoe from looking old—makes an old shoe look new. The result of many years' study of leather peculiarities. For men's, women's, and children's shoes. Sold by all dealers. Made by the makers of the famous Vici Kid, famous for its durability and softness wherever shoes are worn.

An illustrated book about the wear and care of shoes mailed free.  
Robert H. Foerderer, Philadelphia, Pa.



**MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER**

The only Talcum Powder with a national reputation as a perfect toilet requisite. Little higher in price, but a reason for it. This trade mark on box cover is a guarantee of ABSOLUTE PURITY. Take no substitutes which are liable to do harm. For sale everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25 cents. (Free Sample.)  
GILMAN MENNEN CHEMICAL CO., NEWARK, N. J.

**FAT FOLKS** reduced, 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainsley, Supply, Ark., says, "I lost 43 lbs. and feel splendid. No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. HALL & CO., 'C. R., Box 404, St. Louis, Mo."



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## Standard Books.

WE have made arrangements with the great London publishing house, Warne & Co., by which we are able to offer their celebrated books to our readers at a most reasonable rate. Any one of the following books (except sets which will not be broken), will be sent to any address, post-paid for \$1.; or send a club of 2 MCCALL'S MAGAZINE subscribers, new subscribers or renewals, at 50 cents each and 11 cents to pay postage and we will send free, any book in the list, and each subscriber will get a pattern free as a premium. Your own subscription counts for one in all our clubs.

The books are 12mo size, uniformly bound in smooth dark blue cloth, with gilt title letterings and gilt tops. Here is an easy way to get a liberal education at small cost or no cost.

### 4. Scott's Poems.

As long as the English language lasts the genius of Sir Walter Scott will be admired by lovers of clean, healthy and inspiring literature.

### 5. Arabian Nights (The).

A collection of tales of great interest that show to the curious reader the state of civilization in the Orient. No education is complete without a knowledge of this wonderful book.

### 9. Johnson's Lives of the Poets: with Critical Observations on Their Works, etc. Life by Sir W. Scott.

The most famous book by that crabbed genius, Dr. Samuel Johnson. Recommended if one wishes to study the history of English literature.

### 10. Dante (The Vision of). By Cary.

No library of any size is complete without this book.

### 11. Moore's Poetical Works.

Moore needs no introduction. His excellent poetry is universally admired.

### 14. Cowper's Poetical Works.

This book is offered to those who want a good edition of Cowper's Works.

### 15. Milton's Poetical Works.

Milton is England's greatest epic poet. One copy of this book ought to supply a whole neighborhood because a little epic poetry lasts a person a long time.

### 16. Wordsworth's Poetical Works.

Wordsworth's poetical works should be in every home.

### 21. Robinson Crusoe. De Foe. Illustrated.

This book will furnish perpetual entertainment to the human race. Every man, woman, boy and girl should have easy access to this remarkable product of De Foe's genius.

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A very entertaining imitation of Robinson Crusoe especially adapted to children.

### 23. Mrs. Hemans' Poetical Works.

Admirers of Mrs. Hemans' poetry will do well to get this edition.

### 24. Grimm's Fairy Tales and Household Stories.

A new and scholarly revision, translated from the German by Mrs. H. B. Paull and Mr. L. A. Wheatley. With a critical Introduction.

### 25. Andersen's (Hans) Fairy Tales.

Grimm and Andersen are worthy of a high place in the esteem of the children. Their stories are entertaining and elevating.

### 28. Shelley's Poetical Works.

### 29. Campbell's Poetical Works.

### 30. Keats' Poetical Works.

### 31. Coleridge's Poetical Works.

Of the four books above we especially advise our readers to choose Coleridge.

### 32. Pope's Iliad of Homer. Flaxman's Illustrations.

### 33. ———— Odyssey. Flaxman's Illustrations.

### 34. Hood's (Thomas) Poems.

Don Quixote, Life and Adventures of. Don Quixote is a book that shows in a humorous way, the follies of knight errantry. It is one of the most famous novels ever written and it deserves to be.

### 45. Pope's Poetical Works.



### 47. Goldsmith's Poems and Vicar of Wakefield.

No book in this list is to be preferred to No. 47. The Vicar of Wakefield is a delightful story while "The Deserted Village" ought to be learned by heart by every lover of beautiful English.

### 48. The Koran, or, Alkoran of Mahomed. (Sale's Edition). Complete with notes, etc.

The Koran should be examined by every person who lays any claim to education. The sales of this book are enormous as it explains the peculiar beliefs of the followers of Mahomed.

### 50. Gil Blas, The Adventures of. Le Sage.

A very entertaining book.

### 58. Walton and Cotton's Angler. Major's Illustrations.

Any person who fails to get this great book because he is not interested in angling, will make a great mistake. It is one of the oddest collections of beautiful ideas in the world.

### 59. Herbert's (George) Works. With Walton's Life.

### 65. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

John Bunyan knew how to write an interesting story which should teach theology, and he wrote it.

### 73. White's Natural History of Selborne. Memoir, Notes, and Glossary. Illustrated.

The Natural History of Selborne shows how to get pleasure and entertainment in the country. Every healthy minded person is delighted with this book.

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No. 89, No. 90, No. 91 and No. 92 will not be sold separately. Edward Gibbon in describing the "Decline and Fall of The Roman Empire" wrote a history of the world for the ten centuries ending with the fall of Constantinople, 1453. No book ever written will broaden the mind and free it from narrow provincialism to a greater extent than Gibbon's great work, to which he devoted his whole life and his truly wonderful mind.

### 100. Aesop's Fables. Translated by Croxall and L'Estrange, with 110 choice engravings.

A collection of entertaining fables attributed to Aesop but partly from earlier sources. These fables teach moral lessons in a most amusing way.

### 109. Lord Bacon's Essays. Including his Moral and Historical Works, Notes, Glossary and Memoir.

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A well-printed edition of this great novel of slavery days in the South.

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Our subscribers should make their clubs as large as possible, each week, when sending them in, because a difference of one subscriber may gain a prize of one dollar. We give the dollar prize to the lady sending the largest club received by us each week whether it be worked for specially or not. We are able to give the most readable magazine ever published because of the immense subscription list we have and we offer these beautiful premiums and valuable prizes so as to get a list even larger than it is at present.

Mar 12, W A Koehler, care The Cleveland Storage Co, Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Anna Connelly, 211 Rowland St, Syracuse, N Y, Mrs Geo W Beardsley, Hume, N Y, Miss Sue Eicholtz, Bedford, Bedford Co, Pa, and Miss Gertrude Boom, Holcomb Ogle Co, Ills, each club of 15.

Mar 19, E I Beck, Livermore Falls, Maine, club of 41.  
Mch 26, Miss Etta Hilliard, Box 126, Grand Marais, Alger Co, Mich, and Hazel Crommer, Colusa, Cal, club of 16.  
Apr 2, Miss Beulah Baker, Box 141, Vicksburg, Mich club of 22.



THIS IS A REDUCED SIZED PICTURE OF FRUIT DISH No. A 30.

## NEW SILVERWARE OFFER.

By a lucky purchase, we are enabled to offer some premiums in silverware that will astonish our club-raisers, although they are accustomed to surprises in this department.

Last year we slaughtered solid gold rings and gold plated chains, using an immense number from the stock of a bankrupt jeweler. Now we offer some beautiful articles in sterling silver triple-plated ware. Every article we offer is selected with reference to value, durability and beauty. Every lady who avails herself of our marvelous offers, will be an object of admiration in her community for her judgment in working for a magazine that has never broken a promise. What we offer is as follows:



REDUCED SIZE.

### Offer No. A 23.

For \$1.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to 2 addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive the following beautiful gifts:

- 1 pair silver salt or pepper shakers, (triple plate);
- 2 silver napkin rings, engraved,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, (triple plate).

### Offer No. A 24.

For \$1.50 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to 3 addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern

free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive the following beautiful gifts, (15 cents extra must be sent for postage on this offer):

- 1 engraved silver cup;
- 2 pairs silver salt and pepper shakers;
- 2 silver napkin rings (as in offer A 23).

### Offer No. A 25.

For \$2.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to four addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive one of the following beautiful gifts, 15 cents extra must be sent for postage (30 cents on cake basket):

- 1 handsome silver cake basket on standard (triple plate), or
- 1 handsome silver sugar bowl with cover (triple plate), or
- 1 handsome gold lined silver cream pitcher (triple-plate), or
- 1 handsome gold lined spoon holder, or
- all of the articles in the following combination:
  - 2 pairs (4) silver salt and pepper shakers (as above);
  - 2 silver cups (as above);
  - 2 napkin rings (as above).

### Offer No. A 26.

For \$2.50 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to five addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender will receive the following (45 cents extra must be sent for postage and packing):

- 1 handsome silver teapot (may be used for coffee), full size, engraved; or else
- 3 pairs (6) salt and pepper shakers, and 6 napkin rings, as above and 1 silver cup as above.

### Offer No. A 27.

For \$6.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to twelve addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender will receive a complete tea set as a premium. Express charges must be paid by the receiver. This is certainly one of the most liberal offers ever made, and we hope our club raisers will appreciate it. The tea set is as follows:

- 1 silver teapot, engraved, full size (triple-plate),
- 1 silver sugar bowl, engraved, full size,
- 1 silver spoon holder (gold lined),
- 1 silver cream pitcher (gold lined).

**Offer A 28.** Butter Dish with cover, a really handsome article, matching the tea set, will be sent free as a premium for a club of four subscribers at 50 cents each. (15 cts. extra must be sent to pay charges for delivery, packing, etc.)

**Offer A 29.** For a club of four subscribers at 50 cents each we will send free as a premium a handsome combination sugar bowl and spoon rack. The spoons can be hung in a neat and attractive way all around the bowl. The sender of the club must pay express charges. Like all of our silverware it is really a wonderful article for so small a club.

**Offer A 30.** For a club of three subscribers at 50 cts. each and 35 cts. added money, making \$1.85 in all; or for a club of four subscribers at 50 cents each and 10 cents added money, making \$2.10 in all; or for a club of five subscribers at 50 cts. each, making \$2.50, we will send as a premium the handsome fruit dish pictured on another page. Each subscriber will get a pattern

free. The piece is of large size and it makes a useful and beautiful addition to any home. Club raiser must pay express charges.

**Offer A 31.** For a club of eight subscribers at 50 cents each we will send a handsome ice-pitcher, beautifully engraved. The pitcher stands  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches high.

**Offer A 32.** For a club of four subscribers at 50 cents each (with 15 cents to pay for delivery, etc.), we will send a handsome syrup cup with saucer attached. This syrup cup is medium size, handsomely finished and like all of our silverware we cannot describe it properly. The articles we offer are so handsome at the price that really our club-raisers must see them to appreciate them.

No magazine has ever made such offers before. The time to work for what you want is now. You can easily get some, or all of the above articles of standard value, by using a little of your spare time. Every lady who subscribes will get more than the worth of her money, while you will get what you have wanted so long by the exertion of your talents for only a few minutes.

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## Handsome Rings.



No. 882



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Either of these rings, No. 882 and No. 941, will be sent Free, post-paid, for two subscribers to "McCall's Magazine." They are rolled gold rings. Good quality. No. 882 is set with pearls and turquoise. No. 941 is set with single white stone.

When ordering a ring send a piece of paper that just goes around the finger.

## Child's or Misses'

### Solid Gold Band Ring.



1 added money.

This beautiful Child's or Misses' neat, hand-engraved band ring, solid gold, will be sent, post-paid, for one yearly subscriber to "McCall's Magazine" and 10 cents

Address,

THE McCALL COMPANY,

142-146 W. 14th St., New York

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Style 3—A Solid Silver Ladies' Chatelaine Watch, handsome engraved case, jewelled movement, and a very good timekeeper.

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If you haven't time to get up a club of 16 subscribers, send a club of ten subscribers at 50 cents each and \$1.62 added money or a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each and \$2.60 added money.

THE McCALL COMPANY,

142-146 West 14th Street,

New York City.



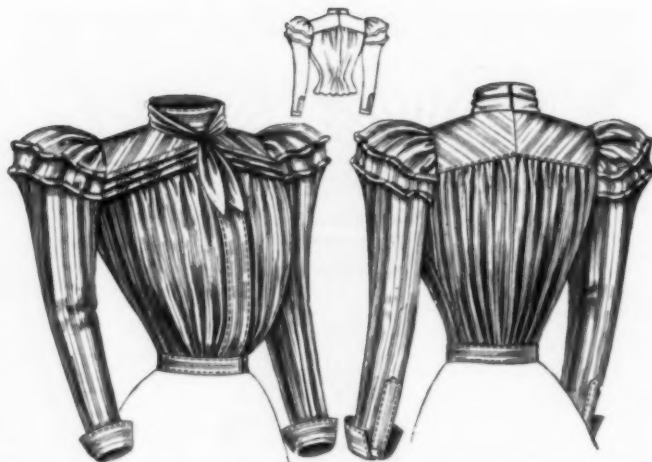
**5058.**—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**5054.**—Boys' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 10 cents.



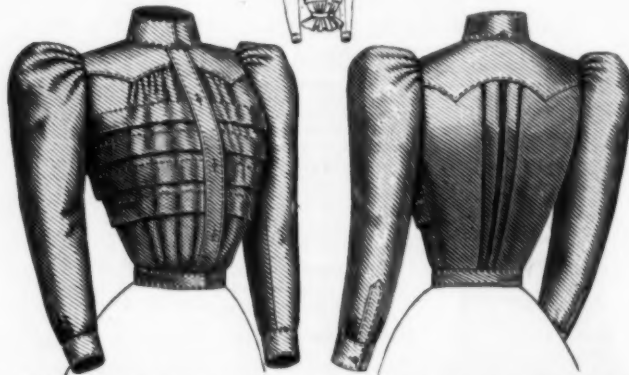
**5045.**—Ladies' Shirt Waist (having Detachable Collar), requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**5021.**—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 24 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

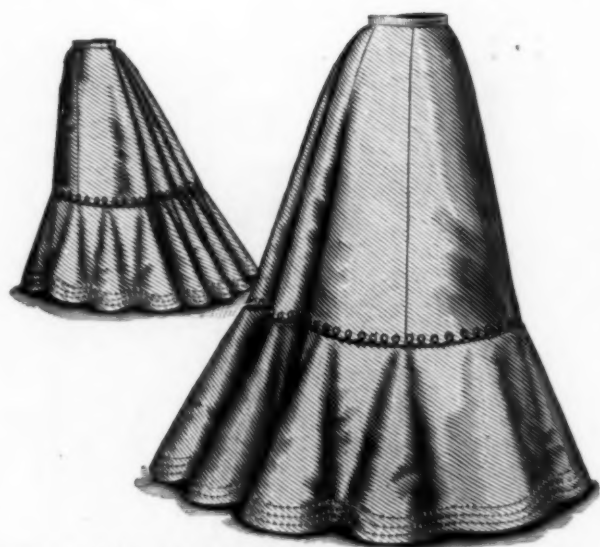


**5044.**—Ladies' Shirt Waist (having Detachable Collar), requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

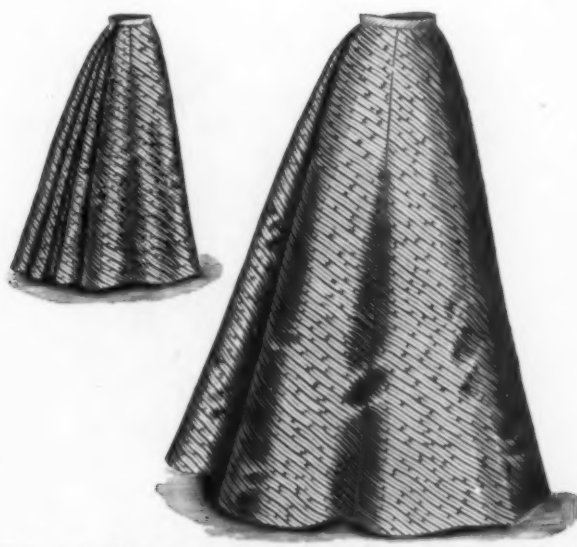


**5076.**—Ladies' Shirt Waist (with Detachable Collar), requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.





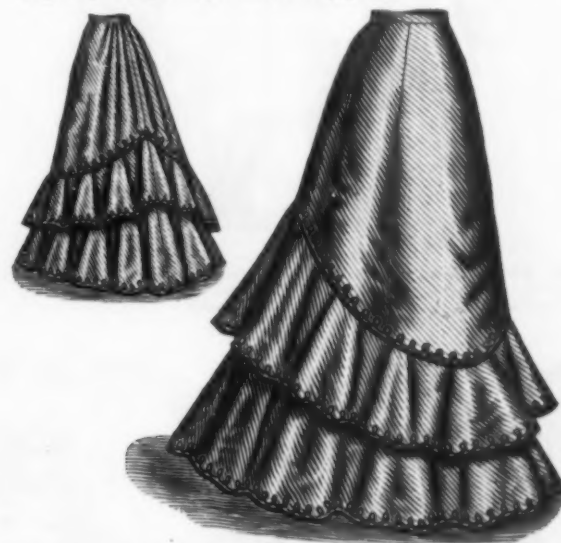
**5069.**—Ladies' Circular Flounce Skirt, requires for medium size,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



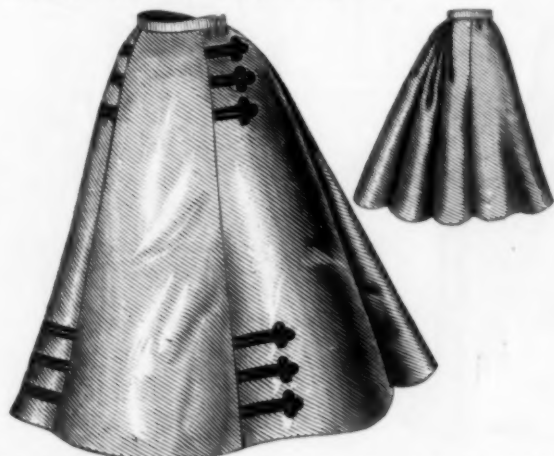
**4972.**—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt (with Fan-Pleated Back), requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



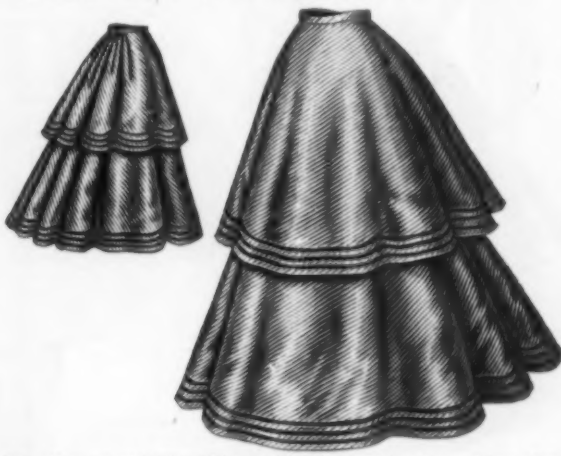
**5037.**—Ladies' Draped Skirt (having Five-Gored Foundation Skirt), requires for medium size, 4 yards material 44 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4996.**—Ladies' Five-Gored Flounced Skirt (having Slight Train), requires for medium size,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4921.**—Misses' Five-Gored Skirt (with Fan-Pleated Back), requires for medium size,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**5001.**—Misses' and Girls' Flounced Skirt, requires for medium size,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 9 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4760.**—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**5062.**—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

.. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ..



**5066.**—Child's Gimp Dress, requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 27 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**5008.**—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



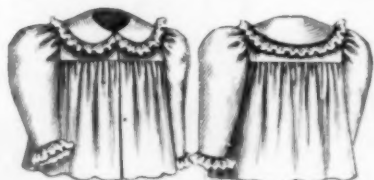
**5017.**—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**5072.—Child's Reefer**, requires for medium size,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Price, 10 cents.

**5083.—Child's Cloak**, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

**ALL PATTERNS**  
**10 and 15 cents.**  
**NONE HIGHER.**



**5059.—Infants' Empire Sacque**, requires  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 24 inches wide. Cut in one size. Price, 10 cents.



**5025.—Girls' Tailor-Made Jacket**, requires for medium size,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**5016.—Child's Reefer**, requires for medium size,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Price, 10 cents.





**4995.**—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4960.**—Ladies' Bath or Lounging Robe, requires for medium size,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**5027.**—Misses' Costume, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**5040.**—Misses' Waist, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

**5041.**—Misses' Tucked Skirt, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**5043.**—Ladies' Eton, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**5003.**—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

## BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Be sure that the signature "JAMES McCALL" is on the envelope of every pattern you purchase.



**5042.—Child's Dress**, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

### SPECIAL NOTICE. Allow for all Seams.



**5030.—Ladies' Tucked Waist**, requires for medium size  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 48 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

**5031.—Ladies' Five-Gored Tucked Skirt** (known as the French Skirt), requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 48 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**5036.—Ladies' Tailor-Made Dart-Fitted Jacket**, requires for medium size,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 44 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

**5038.—Ladies' Circular Flounce Skirt** (to be worn over a Foundation Skirt), requires for medium size,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 ins. waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4947.—Boys' Middy Suit**, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 4 sizes, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**5039.—Ladies' Tea Gown or Wrapper** (to be made with train or round length), requires for medium size,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

### ALL PATTERNS

**10c. and 15c.**  
NONE HIGHER.



**5026.—Girls' Blazer Suit**, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

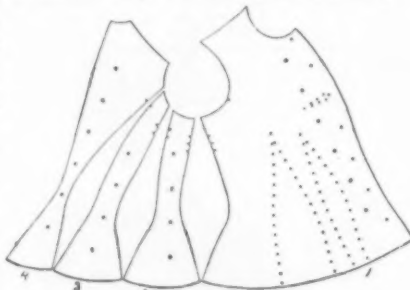
## HOW TO USE A McCALL BAZAR PATTERN.

BY THE aid of a good pattern, dress-making becomes a very simple art. For this purpose the celebrated McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS are superior in every respect. In fact, many ladies invariably refer to them as "the reliable patterns." Not only is a perfect fit guaranteed (if a proper size is selected), but the appearance of any figure is sure to be improved by wearing a bodice cut after these designs. They are made with curved seams perfectly adapted to the human form. A garment may be fitted by a McCALL PATTERN with none of the troublesome alteration and guesswork that are absolutely necessary, when one of the many carelessly cut patterns now upon the market is employed.

Another great point in favor of the McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS, is the ease with which they may be put together without possibility of mistake. The whereabouts of all plaits, gathers, biases etc., are plainly marked by crosses and perforations. For instance; one cross shows where a garment is to be plaited; two crosses show where it is to be gathered; three crosses denote the place where there is no seam. All seams are very carefully notched to show how they may be put together. Every separate piece of the pattern is stamped by large round perforations to mark the position in which the pattern is to be laid on the material, while the written directions that appear on each envelope are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood by the merest novice. For Ladies, we cut each pattern in 5 or more sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. If the pattern is suitable for stout figures, two or more extra sizes are cut. For Misses, our patterns are also cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Girl's patterns, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Children's, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, and Infants up to three years. Ladies' capes, collarettes, etc., are usually cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where in-turns are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the

material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm seams, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose, alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. Both sleeves and skirts can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods, pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.



A FAC-SIMILE OF THE McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS.

Observe the beautiful curves—fine proportions—and beautifully shaped front—all of our patterns are cut according to above MODEL. That is the reason we have sold MILLIONS—AND NO COMPLAINTS.

No. 1, Indicates—The Front Piece.

No. 2, Indicates—Under-arm-Piece.

No. 3, Indicates—The Side Back Piece.

No. 4, Indicates—Back Piece.

The large holes **O** in each piece, indicate, how the pattern is to be placed on the straight of the goods.

The several small holes in piece No. 1, running from the bottom to the bust, indicate the darts.

The 7 small holes in piece No. 1, at the bust, indicate, a dart to be taken up in lining only, for full busted figures.

The 7 small holes running near front edge lengthwise of piece No. 1, indicate the in-turn.

The several notches in each piece indicate how the pattern is put together.

The notch in piece No. 1, at the arm size, indicates, where to place the inner seam of the sleeve.

**Allow for Seams** not less than one inch on inside of piece No. 1, and right side of piece No. 2. Allow  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on left side of piece No. 2, and on each side of pieces Nos. 3 and 4, and one inch on shoulder seams, front and back.

It is impossible to cut a pattern for the general public and make a reliable and uniform width allowance, various textures of goods requiring different width of seams.

All patterns issued by us have the name of James McCall printed on the envelope.

### HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances should be made in a Post-Office Money-Order, New York Draft, or an Express Money-Order payable to McCALL'S MAGAZINE. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter, Post-Office Money Order Fees:—Under \$2.50, 3 cts.; \$2.50 and less than \$5, 5 cts.; \$5 and less than \$10, 8 cts.

THE McCall Bazar Patterns have been known for 27 years as "The Reliable Patterns." They always fit. We never receive any complaints. They are economical—no alterations necessary. They are for sale in many of the leading stores throughout the United States. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Patterns always sent the same day order is received.

### The Blue Wrapper.

Do NOT forget that when you receive your McCALL'S MAGAZINE in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

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If you do not wish to mutilate your magazine by using the above blanks, write a letter similarly worded. Be sure to give correct number and size of pattern wanted.



A Royal Wedding in India.

A ROYAL wedding in India is a very different spectacle from an English royal wedding. The ceremonies connected with the marriage of the first Princess Jaia Lakshmi with Kanarajurs have just taken place at the Palace, Mysore. At noon the bridegroom arrived, preceded by three or four bands of Nautch girls with their native music, followed by bands playing European music. The musicians were dressed in different colored uniforms, one set being light blue, another dark blue, and a third green.

With the girls singing, the bands playing, and the native drums and clarionets going all at the same time, the noise was deafening. Next came huge baskets and trays, covered with gold paper, containing sugar-cane and fruits of various descriptions, cocoanuts, pan, supari, vegetables and spices. Then came valuable cloths, carried single file by one-hundred men. Next came another string of dancing girls, richly decked with jewels and singing with native guitars and drums.

The last named having taken up their places, the archway disclosed a grand old elephant with silver howdah, bearing the bridegroom, who was robed in silk and satin of pink and green. The bride was brought from behind the purdah and seated next the bridegroom. She was dressed most gorgeously. The various ceremonies lasted three hours.

ROSSINI's memory was lacking in retentiveness, especially in the respect to the names of persons who had been introduced to him. This forgetfulness was frequently a cause of amusement whenever Rossini was among company. One day he met Bishop, the English composer. Rossini knew the face well enough, and at once greeted him. "Ah! my dear Mr. —" but the name escaped his memory; but to convince him that he had not forgotten him, Rossini began whistling Bishop's glee, "When the wind blows," a compliment which "the English Mozart"—as Bishop has been dubbed—reconized quite as readily as if his ecclesiastical surname had been mentioned.

"YOUR patterns are so stylish, so easy to understand and fit so perfectly;" this is what thousands of ladies write us.

# McCall's Magazine for June.

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## How to Take Measures for Patterns.



### Measurements for McCall Patterns.

**Garments requiring Bust Measure.**—Pass the measure around the body over the fullest part of the bust—close under the arm—a little higher in the back—draw closely, not too tight.

**Garments requiring Waist Measure.**—Pass the measure around the waist—draw moderately tight.

**Ladies' Sleeves.**—Pass the measure around the muscular part of the arm (about one inch below the arm-hole), drawing the tape closely.

**Ladies' Capes.**—Small size—corresponds with 32 and 34 inches—Medium size—36 and 38 inches—Large size—40, 42 and 44 inches—bust measurements.

### Measurements for McCall Patterns.

**Ladies' Collars.**—Small size is 13 to 14 inches—Medium size—14½ to 15 inches—Large size—15½ to 16 inches—neck measurements.

**Garments for Misses, Girls and Children.**—should be measured by the same directions as given for ladies. When ordering these patterns, give age also.

**Mens' and Boys' Garments.**—Coats, Vests, etc. Pass the measure under the jacket, around the breast, draw moderately tight.

**For Trousers.**—Pass the measure around the waist.

**For Shirts.**—Pass the measure around the collar-band, and allow one inch. When ordering patterns for Boys, give the age also.



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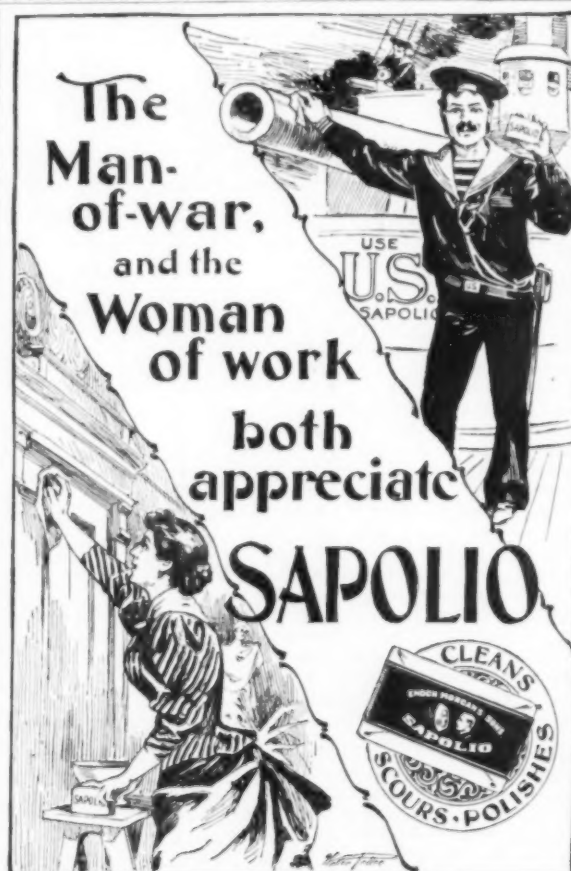
## COMPLEXION

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The Grandest Toilet Soap made. After using you will pronounce it equal to any 25 cent soap.



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